The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. BENEFIT OF MR. HARRY WIDDICOMBE and his last appearance but one.—Mr. B. Norton.—THIS EVENING (Friday), July 1st., the performances will commence with the celebrated Drama (in three acts) entitled THE SHAMROCK, ROSE, AND THISTLE; or, The Rights of Woman.—Sir A. Burley, Bart., Mr. B. Norton; Sir J. Bounce, Knight, Mr. Rogerson; Frank Hilary, Mr. Vincent; Walter, Mr. Fitzpatrick; Patrick, Mr. O'Sullivan; Widow Blandish, Miss A. Parker; Cecilia Dunstable, Miss E. Johnstone.

To be followed by the popular Drama entitled THE VETERAN AND HIS PROGENY.—Philip Garbois, Mr. Widdicombe; Isabel, Miss E. Johnstone.

A New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.

After which the laughable Farce of BRUTUS THE SECOND.—Brutus Hairbrain (with recollections of the Opera), Mr. Widdicombe; Mrs. Middlemast, Mrs. Parker.

To conclude with the Farce of THE LOTTERY TICKET.—Mr. Capias, Mr. Rogerson; Wormwood, Mr. Widdicombe; Charles, Mr. Fitzpatrick; Mrs. Corset, Mrs. Parker; Susan, Miss E. Johnstone.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION. All persons having claims to be registered as Freeholders, Leaseholders [illegible], such as have changed their Residences, are requested to give information to the Committee, who will meet daily for the purpose of taking the necessary means of placing their names correctly on the Register.

All rated occupiers are requested to pay any Poor's Rate and Supplemental Rates due on their Premises previous to the 1st of January last, on or before the 1st Day of July next, in order to qualify them to be placed on the Parliamentary Roll.

By Order,
Thomas Henry Atkinson, Assistant Secretary.
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms,
28, College-green, 28th June, 1859.

N.B.—The Collector for the Donnybrook District will attend at No. 3, Burgh-quay, from 11 to 4 o'clock each day, to receive the "Poor's Rate" for that Electoral Division.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS, BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.

THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 „ „ do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. „
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. „

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach,	£1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside	„ 0	18	0
3rd Class and Outside	„ 0	13	8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. A COURSE OF LECTURES on LOGICAL and INDUCTIVE SCIENCE, preparatory for the Medical Service of the Army, is now being delivered in THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

LECTURE-DAYS—TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. HOUR, FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.

Fee—£2 2s. to be paid on Entrance.

Licentiates and Students will please to observe that, as such Lectures are now limited by regulation *to the Summer Session*, no further opportunity of qualifying in this branch of instruction will be open to them before the corresponding period in 1860.

JOHN MURRAY, A.M., LL.D., Professor.
Dublin, June, 1859.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION. TO PAINTERS, &c.

The Guardians of the above Union invite Tenders from competent parties for Painting, Whitewashing, &c., to be done in the Workhouse Church, agreeable to a Specification in the hands of the Master.

Also for Whitening and Colouring the interior of the Dining Hall, according to Specification also in the hands of the Master.

The Specification may be inspected any day from Eleven to Three o'clock, up to WEDNESDAY, the 6th of JULY next.

Separate Tenders for each of the above works to be lodged with me on or before Twelve o'clock on THURSDAY, 7th JULY.

Security will be required for the performance of each Contract.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION. TO COAL CONTRACTORS.

The Guardians of the above Union invite Tenders from competent Parties for the Supply, at the Parent Workhouse, the Auxiliaries and Dispensaries, of such quantities of best *WHITEHAVEN and SCOTCH COALS*, (at per Ton, carriage and trimming included), to be delivered direct from ship, as they may require for the Year ending 1st July, 1860.

Tenders (forms of which to be had on application to the Master) to be delivered to me here by Twelve o'Clock on THURSDAY, the 7th of JULY next.

The Guardians will contract for both or either of the above, as they shall think fit, when accepting the Tender, and the persons making the Tender will be bound to supply all or any one thereof, to the exclusion of the other in the Tender, as the Guardians may determine.

Security will be required for the performance of each Contract, the amount to be declared at the time of taking the Contract.

The parties tendering are required to be in attendance at the Board-room, on Thursday, 7th July, at one o'Clock, p.m., when the Guardians will declare the Contractor, who will thereupon be required to perfect the usual Bond.

No Tender will be considered except on the House form, and delivered within the time above prescribed.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union.
Board-room, James's-street, 23rd June, 1859.

STRAWBERRIES FOR PRESERVING Fresh Each Day, to be had at JANE KELLY'S, 34, GRAFTON-STREET (Corner of Anne-Street.)

Also, as usual, supplied with the Finest Fruits in Season, Peaches, Nectarines, Hot-house Grapes, &c., &c.

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SLIGO TO LIVERPOOL. (SHAMROCK.)

Friday,	1st July,	4 Afternoon.
Friday,	8th July,	9 Night.
Friday,	15th July,	4 Afternoon.
Friday,	22nd July,	8 Night.
Friday,	29th July,	4 Afternoon.

LIVERPOOL TO SLIGO. (SHAMROCK.)

Tuesday,	5th July,	11 Night.
Wednesday,	13th July,	9 Morning.
Tuesday,	19th July,	10 Night.
Wednesday,	27th July,	9 Morning.

SLIGO TO GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry. (GARLAND).

Tuesday,	12th July,	4 Afternoon.
Tuesday,	26th July,	2 do.

GLASGOW TO SLIGO. Direct. (GARLAND).

Saturday,	9th July,	4 Afternoon.
Saturday,	23rd July,	4 do.

☞ Passengers are requested to take charge of their own Luggage, as the ship is not responsible in any way for its safety. Carriages and all kinds of Vehicles, shipped at their Proprietors' risk.

The Owners of these Vessels are not responsible for loss or injury to Horses, Cattle, or Live Stock of any kind shipped by them.

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Sligo, 1st July, 1859. JAMES HARPER, Sligo.

Legal Posting.

IN CHANCERY.

Cause Petition under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850, sect. 15.

William O'Brien Butler, *Petitioner.*

Bridget Lennon, Denis H. Ryan, and Catherine Ryan, otherwise Lennon, his wife, and Others, *Respondents.*

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in this matter, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1856, I will, on Wednesday the 13th day of July, 1859, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon of said day, at my Chambers on the Inns-quay, Dublin, set up to be Sold by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest bidder, all that Policy of Assurance for the sum of £499 19s. 6d., effected on the life of Denis H. Ryan, formerly of Queen-square, in the County of the City of Dublin, with the Patriotic Assurance Company of Ireland, bearing date the 8th January, 1845, and numbered 1,144, subject to the yearly premium of £16 10s., payable on the 8th of January in every year.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1859.

W. BROOKE.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to P. M. ROONEY, SOLICITOR, having the Carriage of the proceedings in this matter,
No. 2, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN; or
To CHARLES KERNAN, SOLICITOR for Petitioner,
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TRALEE, ...	Mr. P. N. O'BRIEN,	do.
WATERFORD,	Mr. J. L. POWER,	do.
LOUGHREA,	Mr. P. WALSH,	do.
DROGHEDA,	Mr. F. MULLEN,	do.
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EXAMPLES FOLLOW :—

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 20.—CONVULSIONS.—Dr. PERIERA, in his "Materia Medica" (p. 58, Ed. 4), says:—"The application of the Voltaic Circuit has largely prescribed of late, and has become a popular remedy in the form of Pulmacher's Galvanic Chains. They are ingeniously constructed, and should be worn so as to encircle the part affected, and are recommended for Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. They are regarded by Practitioners as a valuable and convenient means of applying the continuous voltaic current." And at page 40, states, "In Amenorrhœa, or Torpidity of the Womb, considerable benefit is obtained by passing a current through the pelvis, from the sacrum to the pubis. Page 41, "In Cronic Rheumatism, Stiffness, and Rigidy after Sprains and Bruises, and in Chorea, and some other allied Convulsive Disorders, considerable benefit is obtained from their employment. I am acquainted with several remarkably successful cases of their use. Dr. Addison and Dr. Golding Bird have also found them useful."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 8.—PARALYSIS, &c.—Dr. GOLDING BIRD writes in the *Lancet* (vol. ii, xvii, 1851):—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted so much attention, that on account of its value may prove interesting . . . . Shocks are not required to develope the physiological phenemena or therapeutical effects, as the laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall, have long since proved: and it is only to the mild continuous voltaic current that we must look for a vast developement of therapeutical influence . . . . I cannot indeed, too strongly impress upon those who have to treat a case of old Paralysis, the great importance of allowing a voltaic current to traverse the palsied limb—nutrition is thus increased—its waste and emaciation prevented, and the probabilities of a permanent cure are very great, The action of the chain can be increased or diminished at will.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 30.—NEURALGIA.—Sir C, LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty, writes in the *Lancet* March 6th, 1858:—I have seen water decomposed by the Chains, even after the current had passed through the body." And he recommends them for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., in which complaints he has found them to act with much certainty.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 10.—RHEUMATISM.—DR. KITTO, the "Divide in his life," p. 364, says, "I was a martyr to rheumatism, pains in the head, &c., and found relief from Pulvermacher's Chains, which threw a sensible continuous current of electric fluid through the parts affected.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 11.—NERVO-DEBILITY. DR. LOBB, in his "Nervous Affections, (page 300) says, "In the administration of Galvanism to the jaded nervous system, I am accustomed to commence with a Pulvermacher's Chain, from its ready portability, enabling it to be carried to the patient, if required, without trouble, &c."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 7.—SCIATICA.—DR. THOMPSON, in his "Domestic Medicine," pp. 216, 362, and 443, says, "Lastly, I can speak from my own experience, that the chains confer speedy relief in Neuralgia; and I have seen wonderful cures effected by them, in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Ear-ache, and Nervous pains."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 24.—TIC-DOLOREUX.—DR. JAMES, in his "Treasury of Medicine," states, p. 209, "I have found Pulvermacher's Chain relieve Face-ache, Neuralgia, and Tic-Doloreux quite magically."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 19.—HEAD-ACHE.—MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE, in her "Six Years in India," p. 273, says, "The Naib of Balapur came to pay his respects, and wore a pretty turban of white, gold, and red. He was suffering dreadfully from Head-ache, and C. cured him with Pulvermacher's Electric Chain."

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Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Miscellaneous.

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BEGS leave to inform his kind Patrons and the Public generally, that he has become Proprietor of the VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEGATIVES, TAKEN BY MR. C. HAWKINS, Including the officers of the Scots' Greys and Forfarshire Militia.

Copies of the above may be had on application at his gallery 32, Westmorland street.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR

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Competent Parties sent to all parts of the Country, to take Measurements and put down.

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ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
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FINEST ASSAM TEA, possessing immense strength and richness, imported by CHARLES G. MALONE,

Secured in Packets of 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., and 1lb., 6lb., and 10lb. Canisters. Price five Shillings per lb.

See that the Importer's Name and Address is on each Package.

Sold by the Agents in all the principal towns, and by the Importer, at

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IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
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In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with

THE VERY BEST
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AT ANY PRICE.
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The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry, and private families with PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT..............20s. and 24s. per dozen.
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY..........20s. and 24s. „

The finest ever introduced into this country.

ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty, and dry 32s. „
SPLENDID OLD PORT, ten years in the wood 42s. „
SPARKLIMG EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE.... 38s. „

Equal to that usually charged 60s. per dozen.

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POTATO MANURE, A GREAT PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
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GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.

Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Further information and testimonials, free, on application to the

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A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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GREGG AND SON,
China, Glass, and Lamp Warehouse,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE OF CARPETS. SCOTT, BELL and CO., WILL OFFER for SALE during this week, over THREE THOUSAND YARDS OF KIDDERMINISTER CARPETS, all New Patterns, at the following prices, fully 20 per cent under their value:—

707 Yards	4-4	1s. 10½d.	426	„	„	2s. 7d.
395	„	do. 2s. 0d.	350	„	„	2s. 8½c.
350	„	do. 2s. 4d.	496	„	„	2s. 10d.
362	„	do. 2s. 6d.	367	Tapestry,		2s. 9d.

Stair Carpets and Rugs to match.
Also,
A large lot of Plain and Printed Druggets.
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do.	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 6
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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SHOWER BATHS, HIP BATHS, SPONGE BATHS, MALVERN BATHS, RECLINING BATHS, And every other description of Baths.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S

Stock of the above is very extensive, and the prices are very moderate.

In Toilet Ware, Trays, and every variety of Japanned Goods, their assortment is complete.

J. E. and Co. particularly desire to call attention to their TABLE CUTLERY, which is of the best quality and sold at the lowest prices.

Their assortment of Electro-Plate, in Tea Sets, Cake-Baskets, Cruet Frames, Salvers, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., comprises the most beautiful designs and best workmanship that can be procured. The material is quite equal to Silver in appearance and scarcely inferior in durability, and the price is less by one-half.

Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Grates, Fenders, Lamps,
Brass and Iron Bedsteads with Hair Mattresses complete,
Patent Vertical Mangles, &c.,
In great variety, and very moderate in price.

A large assortment of the newest and most beautiful designs in Gasaliers, Hall Lights, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Towns, Country Mansions, &c.
House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes, Boxes, &c.

GENERAL JACOB'S RIFLES, &c.—The true pattern of these wonderful weapons can be had only of
GEORGE H. DAW,
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To whom the late General intrusted all his valuable Inventions and Improvements, as well as the manufacture of his Rifles and Revolvers.

Plain double (various sizes) from £15 0s., and upwards.
Do. single do. 4 10 do.
GUN FACTORY ESTABLISHED 1783.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR, Manufactured and Sold only by him

At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin, Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.

P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.

☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

WILLIAM CURTIS AND SONS, MANUFACTURING BRASS FOUNDERS, AND GASS FITTERS,
25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 *Chancery-lane,*

Invite special attention to their present Stock of GAS FITTINGS and CHANDELIERS, which will be found on inspection to be much better value than can be had in most other Establishments; and which they are prepared to Fit up in the best manner, with the most approved Materials, under their own personal superintendance, which they consider the best guarantee to ensure satisfaction.

Also, PLUMBING WORK in its several Branches.

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TO FARMERS, CART & DRAY MAKERS, &c
MICHAEL MORAN, PATENT AXLE WORKS
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M. M. begs respectfully to intimate to the Farmers and Cart and Dray Makers of Ireland, that he has commenced the Manufacture of Cart and Dray Axles, and from his well-known long experience in the Trade, parties favouring him with their orders, will not only effect a considerable saving but also procure a much better article than is usually supplied.

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E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.

T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
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Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.

Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.

April 27th, 1859.

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SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
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BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

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TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of the highest respectability and of considerable property, is anxious to obtain the Agency of one or more Properties in Ireland.

Security to any amount given, and terms will be found moderate.

Please apply to "M. W." office of this paper.

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Wanted.

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Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin,

WANTED A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand. None need apply but those who can write a first-rate legible and fluent hand.

Salary progressive. Good references required.

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DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK, Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—

1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM, AS USED BY *His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.*

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s, each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

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MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
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SADDLERY

Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.

OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.

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(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

TO THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Gentlemen in or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of

PORTABLE FURNITURE,

comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other Article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A select assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article, being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materials, and of very superior design and workmanship.

Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quarter-master's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.

ROSS and COMPANY. Camp Equipage Manufacturers, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, ELLIS'S-QUAY.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely by the
IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL is the only genuine.

Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."

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FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.

May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.

FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

SUPPLIED IN ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS—including Adapting Teeth on Gold, Bone, and Gutta Percha, to the most tender gums, without extracting roots, or causing any painful operation whatever, At Mr. JOHN EGAN'S, 75, DAME-STREET, exactly opposite the Castle Yard. CONSULTATION FREE.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT,
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PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
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IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
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HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
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(Ten Doors from Nassau-street.)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediæval Decorations,
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.

P.S. French spoken.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (late of 225, Piccadilly, London,) continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from ...	£0	5	0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,	0	5	0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At home from Nine till Six.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
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☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket	...	£6	0	0
Ladies' ditto	...	5	0	0

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MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

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CLERICAL COSTUME.
G. MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

FINE BLACK FROCK	...	63s.
Do. VEST	...	15s.
Do. TROWSERS...		30s.

Which he can recommend and engage.

This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.

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THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED BALBRIGGAN, AND GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
SMYTH AND CO.
Beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's genuine Balbriggan Hosiery, which is much more durable, and as to price, quite as moderate as any of English manufacture.

S. & Co's. New Make of Summer Hose is particularly worthy of inspection.

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No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.

The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED IRISH LINEN, DAMASK, SHEETING, BLANKET, AND FLANNEL WAREHOUSE,
20, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET,
(Next the Gresham Hotel),
J. GEOGHEGAN & CO.,
No Connexion with any other House.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.

AMBROSE KEOGH,
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THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT
18s. 6d.,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND
COLOURS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
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BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

G. F. WYNNE respectfully calls attention to his extensive Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, suitable for the present season, and which for quality and price cannot be surpassed.

A quantity of SOILED STOCK, in both Ladies' and Gentlemen's at greatly reduced prices.

REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed. Please observe,
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
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T. CORBETT,
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Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
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SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for Summer Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of
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The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: FRIDAY, JULY 1.

THE mystery which still, to a great extent, shrouds the details of the great battle of Solferino, at length begins to be dissipated. The last report conveys to us the intelligence of the Austrian loss in killed and wounded, amounting to the enormous number of 20,000, while on the French side the fall of three distinguished Generals is reported.

No doubt, the success of the Allied Armies was, in a considerable degree, to be attributed to the employment of a novel expedient in the art of war.

By means of a thin wire, coated with gutta percha, and which was rapidly unrolled by horsemen despatched at full speed from division to division aided by light waggons containing the necessary field telegraphing apparatus, an army extending over twelve miles in length was manœuvred with the rapidity of a single Brigade.

This adds a remarkable feature to the peculiarities of this memorable engagement, and will, no doubt stimulate the public curiosity for that further information, which cannot now be much longer delayed.

WE drew attention some days ago to the steps which have recently been taken towards founding an Athenæum in this city. Our readers will recollect that a sum of £1,000 has been raised by private subscription, for this object, and that an appeal to the public for at least an equal amount, is in contemplation. Under these circumstances, we think that we shall be doing our duty both to the public and to the Institution itself, if we express our views, from time to time, as to what a Dublin Athenæum ought to be, and what are the difficulties which its promoters may reckon on having to deal with. So many of these well-intentioned institutions have ended in failure, and so disheartening is the effect of each failure on those who would be disposed to promote similar enterprises subsequently or elsewhere, that we cannot witness a new attempt without offering a few words of counsel as well as of encouragement.

In the first place, then the Athenæum ought to be self-supporting. It is fair enough, under present circumstances, that these institutions should be started and set going by voluntary contributions from wealthy and public spirited citizens; but there is no reason why they should be maintained through the same agency. The classes of society which they are intended to benefit are far from requiring such assistance. Young men, in respectable spheres of life, and receiving, many of them, good salaries, can afford very well to pay for their newsroom and their library, their chess-club, and their lecture-hall, and their debating society. To bestow these things on them at the expense of any other class in the community, would be to undermine in them that sense of independence, which is one of the best features of the national character. We earnestly recommend, therefore, the founders of the Dublin Athenæum, above all things, to set about their honourable and self-imposed task in the spirit of men of business, and if they do we feel confident of its receiving that support which the principles upon which it is founded are so well calculated to command.

Now the first condition of a prosperous exchequer leads to some two or three others: especially to this, that the Athenæum ought to be an attractive and agreeable place of resort. The rooms ought to be handsome, spacious, lightsome, well furnished, and well ventilated. The library, which, we are glad to learn, is to form a part of the institution, ought to be supplied, mainly, neither with very learned books nor very solemn books, but with precisely such books as the upper class of society subscribe for at Mr. Morrow's or Mr. Keeling's library. The lectures, if there are to be lectures, should not be abstruse disquisitions. What they should be, indeed, is easily said; they should be not altogether devoid of instruction, and as interesting as those lectures are made for which an audience is required to pay at the door. In short, the Athenæum ought not to compete with the College, but with places of public amusement, and it is only by giving instruction with amusement, divested, however, of the dangers which usually surround recreation in those places, that Athenæums have any useful purpose to serve.

Another consequence that flows from the necessity of the Athenæum being self-supporting is, that there be nothing in the management of the institution to repel persons of widely different religious denominations from subscribing to it. The management, we are glad to observe, is to be exclusively Protestant; and this is an alteration which the experience we have now acquired of these institutions fully justifies. The languishing condition of most of our Mechanics' Institutes can be directly traced to the divided counsels of the governing bodies; and it is impossible but that these counsels will be divided when Protestants and Roman Catholics jointly administer to institutions so largely educational in character.

The first step indeed that appears necessary for non-sectarian institutions, is to exclude from the lectures and the society every topic of religious or political controversy. Now, there is hardly any great question, even of a purely scientific or industrial nature, which may not have its religious and political aspects: and these are just the aspects that interest a popular audience. Some institutes go so far as to exclude from their library all but non-sectarian books. We knew of one Mechanics' Institute in Ireland, in which great difficulty was experienced in procuring an exception in favour of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott.

Experience and common sense, then, seem to point out that non-sectarian institutions have considerable difficulties to contend with: a conclusion which is confirmed by the contrary case of the great success which has attended the Young Men's Societies founded during the last ten or twelve years. But while we *fully* concur in the wisdom of making the government of the Dublin Athenæum strictly Protestant, we still think that the institution might be so conducted that many Roman Catholics would freely avail themselves of its advantage. There would be for instance, nothing to prevent their using the News-room, or the Library, or the Conversation-room. The Lectures, indeed, should in many cases be necessarily of a Protestant character, and to this extent the class of subscribers which we have in view would lose the benefits of the Institution. But the benefits that would remain, after this deduction, would be sufficient, we hope, to attract a large number of the more educated class of Roman Catholics, provided the spirit that presided over the management was liberal and conciliatory, and such as may fairly be expected from the gentlemen who have been already named as Trustees of the Institution.

Times on the meeting of Parliament.

Once more, and positively, we trust, for the last time, we are commencing to-day the Session of Parliament, which, like the military career of Alexander the Great, is still beginning, but never ending. We began in February last with the usual formalities of the Queen's Speech, an Address, and a Reform Bill. We started fair again in the beginning of this very month of June with another Queen's Speech, an Address, and an Amendment. Then we had a change of Ministers and another beginning, and now Ministers have been reelected, and, for the fourth time, on the 30th day of June, we commence once more the business of the Session. These things remind us very forcibly of the nature of our Government, which can thus sacrifice a year of fleeting and irredeemable time to that genius of party which we worship after the fashion of the British Constitution. We meet for business, and seem only careful that no business shall be done. We deliberate, and the result of our deliberations is, that in the most constitutional way in the world the deliberators are suddenly scattered to the four winds, and forced, in strict and deferential obedience to time-honoured usage, to win their way back as they best can to the place whence they set out. Have we even yet found a haven of rest? Is it quite certain that we are beginning now for the last time the abortive effort of legislation? Considering the strong assurances which Lord Derby has given of his determination to offer no factious opposition to the government, and the manner in which those assurances have uniformly been kept, we should apprehend that this fourth assemblage of Parliament would be the signal for a conflict as bitter as those which have preceded it.

We trust, however, that our anticipations may be mistaken, and that, however insatiate party leaders may be, the House of Commons may possibly evince a conviction that it has assembled for other purposes than those of making and unmaking Governments, and may proceed, judging that a suitable time has at length arrived, to pass the Estimates and impose the additional taxes for the year. Sir Charles Wood, in his speech at Halifax, has informed us that for this Session at least we are to have no Reform Bill, and he gives a good reason for his opinion. The Estimates and the Budget, he says, ordinarily occupy two months. This business will not, therefore, be concluded before the end of August, and, at the end of August, who is so patient of the miseries of London, who so iron in frame or resolution, as to enter willingly on the discussion of the Reform Bill in September? We accept the demonstration as complete. Grouse may possibly be surrendered at the call of a weeping nation anxious that its deficit should be balanced, but to suppose that first partridges, and then pheasants, will be offered on the same altar is to exact from our Legislators an amount of heroic virtue on which we have no right to calculate. A Reform Bill therefore is shelved, whether to come before us again in an Autumn sitting, or once more to enliven the days of February, who shall presume to say? We might almost have asked, who is there who in his secret heart very greatly or seriously cares? Our case is not so desperate but that we could wait with patience till November, or even until February. The present Session has taught us not to be exacting in respect of work from our truant legislators, and the events of a continental war furnish us with the means of [illegible] the [illegible] which we suffer under the British Constitution [illegible] with the happiness enjoyed by the subjects of great military Empires. Let, then, the inevitable Reform Bill be for a while postponed, that we may turn our undivided attention to the mighty events which are passing on the southern slope of the Tyrolese Alps. In this matter, also, we learn from Sir Charles Wood that our Foreign Minister has not been idle, and Prussia is subjected to the same admonitions, expostulations, and warnings which so signally failed of their effect when applied by Lord Malmesbury to France, Austria, and Sardinia. We have here, therefore, pretty explicitly the programme of the new Session; Estimates to be passed, new Taxes to be imposed, a Reform Bill to be put off, and Europe, if possible, lectured into some more peaceful frame of mind.

The *Daily News* on the appointment of Mr. Justice Blackburne:—

The Second Court of Queen's Bench, at Guildhall, was yesterday presided over by Mr. Justice Blackburne. "Nonsense!" replies any member of the bar, who has just returned from Quarter Sessions, "There is no such Judge on the Bench." We beg his pardon, and assure him that we speak on the best authority. After a week's deliberation, after nine years' opportunity of studying the qualifications of the whole English Bar, the late Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, now the Lord Chancellor, has commenced the exercise of one of the most important of his functions, by converting a very promising junior barrister into a full-blown Judge of the Court over which his lordship so lately presided.

For the week past we understand that the whole profession has been anxiously speculating upon the mode in which Lord Campbell would prove his metal on this occasion. It was acknowledged that he was in a great difficulty. An *embarras de richesses* is not the least of embarrassments. There were so many ways in which the popularity-hunting Chancellor might give *éclat* to his first appointment, if he would give his party a lift, and at the same time appoint a well-tried M.P., and leading counsel—such men there are in Parliament; would he, regardless of parry and of Parliamentary position, confer the honour of his unabiassed preference upon some other first-rate advocate and lawyer, the names of half-a-dozen good men readily occur. Would he bravely and honestly depart from the narrow path of his predecessors, and carry out the Catholic Emancipation Act by at length granting the judgeship which has for years been due to the learning, the eloquence, and the high character of Serjeant Shee?

All these and a dozen more, possible and probable, solutions of Lord Campbell's difficulty were discussed and settled and unsettled, and reported and contradicted. Any one of them would have found its supporters, and would not have greatly surprised any one who gave Lord Campbell credit for wishing to avoid an insult to the profession by which he has risen to his present position. But the Lord Chancellor is no ordinary man. He thought, perhaps, that he could not appoint any man having strong claims on one ground, without offending all those who had strong claims on other grounds. He met the difficulty by appointing a gentleman who had no claim at all. His course recalls the old story of a famous parliamentary counsel who, when he was retained and instructed in every case which stood for hearing one day before every committee of both Houses of Parliament, was found, at about two p.m., strolling in Hyde Park, and justified himself on the ground that he was treating all his clients with impartiality, and not neglecting the business of one by attending to the business of another. If it was necessary to pass over all the leaders of all the circuits, and to ignore all party claims, a dozen juniors, of standing and practice, might be named, whose appointment would not have shocked and outraged the whole profession as this appointment has done.

(From the *Globe*.)

The battle of Solferino has been decisive of one point—it has secured the passage of the Mincio. The Emperor sends a telegraphic despatch to the Empress, dated yesterday, from his head-quarters at Cavriana:—

"Our troops are crossing the Mincio without resistance, the enemy having retired therefrom.

These few lines are equivalent to pages of description. They show that the Austrians have fallen back on the fortresses, and that General Hess no longer deems it prudent to contend with the French in the field. The passage of the river is not even disputed, and the allies must be masters of both banks by this time. The Austrians have probably placed garrisons only in Mantua, Legnago, and Peschiera, and have thrown back the bulk of their army upon Verona, and the short line between its entrenched camp and Peschiera. That they have not fired a shot at Borghetto and Goito, where the allies have probably passed, is an eloquent testimony to the decisive character of their defeat. The campaign will now assume a new phase. Beaten in every encounter in the open field, the Austrians, if they are wise, will risk no further combats, but rely on those means of defence they have been accumulating for forty years. Had they adopted this course from the outset: had they not accepted battle on any point, or under any circumstances unless they had caught their opponents in some glaring fault, their chances of defending their quadrilateral position would have been marvellously increased. They might have prolonged the interval between the Ticino and the Mincio, and have carried behind that river a compact and untouched army; or they might have anticipated their foes at Lonato and Castiglione, and have fought there, had they been so minded. The event has shown that nothing could be gained by disputing the passage of the Ticino, but that passage might have been made really dangerous by able manœuvres. The event has also shown that it was useless to assail the allies compactly arrayed on the slopes of the hills about Castiglione, and that the peculiarly bad plan of attack adopted was worse than useless. But it is not the first war in which a gallant Austrian army has been sacrificed by bad generalship. An Austrian Emperor in the field has proved to be as an Aulic Council in Vienna. What will be the next move? The Allies have the choice of two fortresses. They may besiege either Mantua or Peschiera. To direct their main attention to Peschiera would seem, at first sight, to be more in accordance with the plan hitherto pursued. On the other hand, the march of General D'Autemarre along the bank of the Po, and the movement of Prince Napoleon on the same river, point to the blockade of Mantua. The Allies might very well blockade Mantua and besiege Peschiera, and occupy themselves a central position between Roverbella and Villafranca. The whole line of the Mincio between Peschiera and the Lake of Mantua would be absolutely in their hands, and they would be able to repair the old and establish the many new bridges as they pleased, to facilitate any manœuvres that might be required to cover the siege of Peschiera and the blockade of Mantua. In the meantime the Austrians would have to bear the infliction of witnessing and bearing the siege operations from their position about Verona, and would hardly be able to resume the offensive until the reinforcements now on the march had filed down the valley of the Adige, or had been brought fresh from Botzen by the railway. If the Tyrol be really disaffected, if, for military purposes, as the phrase goes, the Allies may with impunity violate the territory of the German Confederation, and occupy the valley of the Adige north of the Lake of Garda, then the position of the Austrians in Verona will be still more precarious, and their only safe line of communication and retreat will be by Venetia and the Stytian Alps. We are far from yet assuming that matters have come to this extremity. A single mistake may change the aspect of the war. The sieges may be protracted, and a new army may be "stamped out of the earth" by Austria in time to renew the combat in the field. But hitherto the blunders and ill fortune have been all on one side. The real strength of the quadrilateral position has not yet been tested, for it does not depend on the maintenance of the Mincio. Yet something of more importance, Austrian generalship, has been tested, and armies depend far more for their safety on the brains of their commanders than on strong positions and artificial obstructions. Whether the new commander will retrieve the errors of his predecessors remains to be proved. He has a most difficult task to execute.

The *Morning Post* on the causes of the war:—

The great English poet who, forty years ago, looked down from the Euganean hills on the waveless plain of Lombardy spread beneath like a green sea, has sung how in a past age the son and mother, Death and Sin, played at dice for the Paduan tyrant. Death won the wager, and Sin cursed because she was the loser; but Death promised, to assuage her grief, that she should sway over that land with viceregal power—

> "Over all between the Po
> "And the eastern Alpine snow,
> "Under the mighty Austrian!"

Faithfully has that promise been observed. Since that time the incestuous pair, we are told, have ruled the land from shore to shore. The worst crimes of a wicked rule have been defended and upheld by the bayonet and the axe. We shudder at the picture, as presented to the mind's eye, of the whole district between the Mincio and the Chiese echoing with the shrieks of the dying, or cumbered with the corpses of the slain. Yet this terrible picture but faintly represents the national death and moral desolation to which Austrian despotism has sought to consign Italy, or the anguish that in every hut and village and town on that Lombard plain has long possessed each true Italian heart.

A great Italian writer—one who to the fame of being amongst the most convincing of Italian authors adds that of being beyond all comparison the most eloquent of Italian orators—has lately exhibited, in his masterly work on his country's right to independence, the true character of the antagonism between the Austrian empire, its subject provinces, and dependent satrapies. Lord John Russell, who is honoured by the friendship of M. Salvagnoli, and who honours that illustrious Italian with his own, is doubtless familiar with the comprehensive review of the various phases of Austrian government, and of its systematic opposition to the civil progress and national developement of the Peninsula, as exhibited in the suggestive pages of the Tuscan politician. But as the grounds of Lord John's declaration—that Austrian misgovernment, and Austrian misgovernment alone, is the real cause of the present war—cannot be made too evident, or invested with too great authority, we shall perhaps perform no unacceptable task in reproducing them under the form most received and recognised by Italians, but connected with facts most familiar to ourselves. The interest of such arguments has in no wise diminished with the war; for whilst these arguments alone the allied Sovereigns were justified in taking up arms at all, they still mark the conditions necessary of attainment if their arms are to be laid down with utility and honour.

It is most true that the war has sprung, not from the ambition of the Emperor Napoleon or Victor Emmanuel, but from the great evil of Italy—The presence and power of Austria beyond the Alps. For had the petty Italian despots been left to their own resources—had they been unable to fall back on their Austrian Suzerain, however despotic might have been their tendencies, they would not have possessed the means of opposing and thwarting the national will. Had the House of Hapsburg been driven from its Italian possessions in 1848, or had it shown the good sense of voluntarily effecting a compromise in 1849, by investing one of its Archdukes with the independent sovereignty of Lombardy and Venice, the other Italian princes would have received and prized the benefits and the dignity of independent rule, and would have become reconciled to Constitutional Government in their separate states; but none of them, after Austria had triumphed and ruled with greater arrogance and rigour than before, imagined for a single moment that her power could again be in danger. Austria simply gave her commands and they obeyed them. She dictated the decrees which they servilely copied. It is not overstating the question when we affirm that by this slavish submission, the very foundations of the law of Europe were undermined, and the legal rights of the separate Italian States in a worse condition, as regarded their practical recognition, on the 1st January 1859, than they were before the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—All Paris has been most impatiently waiting for some official announcement with regard to the battle of Solferino. The French people have been told they have gained a great victory after so many hours' desperate fighting, but as yet the details of the combat, for some mysterious reason, have been withheld from the public, and yesterday the joy was almost turned into mourning on account of the silence of the *Moniteur*. In the cafes there were black whispers, and rumours which went as far as the death of the Emperor, and a decided check. One man had been taken up for saying that only five guns had been taken from the enemy, and in fact there was a universal gloom spread over the city which ill contrasted with the flags symboling victory that were still flying from window and housetop.

This morning the *Moniteur* in the "Partie non officielle" contains the following brief despatch

FROM THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

"Our troops pass the Mincio without resistance, the enemy having retired beyond" (andela.)

There is also an article on the battle, but I am of course unable to say from whence the information is derived; but as despatches reached St. Cloud yesterday, it, no doubt, comes from the imperial *cuisine*.

"The following details of the battle of Solferino have been addressed to us from Cavriana dated the 25th June.

"Yesterday was marked by one of those battles which if it does not terminate the war enables one to foresee its solution, The Emperor of Austria commander in person; he could see what sort of notion he had for an enemy.

The Austrians previously retreating before us, husbanded their forces for an offensive movement. Their retreat behind the Mincio was to inspire us with an adventurous confidence, to leave a vast field for the rapidity of our movements and thus expose our columns distanced from one another by the order of march to a sudden attack which would weaken by isolating them. But happily the Emperor has not departed from that true prudence which rises above courage the more the allied army advanced the more our columns were strengthened by closing upon each other.

On the nights of the 23rd and 26th, it was ascertained that the Austrians had re-passed the Mincio, and were marching to attack us. A battle was imminent. All the enemy's army having retraced their steps, prepared to dispute with us the passage; Solferino, San Cassiano and Cavriana formidable positions, were occupied, and the Ausrrians, who, sustained by a numerous artillery, crowned all the heights as far as Volta. Upon their left, in the plain between Volta Guidizzolo et Medole, advanced in numerous columns supported by horse artillery, to cut off and turn our right. The enemy had besides, between Solferino and Peschiera, considerable force to oppose to the those of the King of Sardinia, who was marching from Desenzano to Pozzolengo. The armies occupied these positions, when at five o'clock in the morning, the 1st division under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, became engaged before Solferino. The heights and the villages were carried and occupied after a severe struggle. During this time the 2nd corps under Marshal MacMahon, who was on the right of the 1st corps in the plain, took ground to its right to join itself with General Niel, who marched upon Medole. The Emperor had taken the command of the army; his Majesty brought up the infantry and artillery of the guard to establish itself between the 1st and 2nd corps, and to carry San Cassiano, then to reinforce the right under Marshal MacMahon, which was a little exposed, owing to the movement made by General Niel, his Majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard, and two divisions of cavalry of the 1st and 3d corps, to fill up the space betwren the 2d and 4th corps.

Marshal Canrobert had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians, expected from the side of Mantua.

During the whole day they (the French) fought, advancing slowly, but still always advancing in good order, the different corps supporting each other. The 1st corps, after having seized upon Solferino, had carried all the positions, one after the other, in the direction of Pozzolengo: it was only the night which stopped them. The Guard threw itself upon San Cassiano, and upon Cavriana, crowning the heights. This latter village was taken with great impetuosity, under the eyes of the Emperor, who directed himself the fire of the artillery.

As for the 4th corps under general Hill, it advanced step by step, always giving ground; there was a moment about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a last effort to establish themselves between the 4th and 2nd corps. A desperate struggle here took place, in which the infantry and artillery took part and cavalry by several charges finished by deciding the success of this great day. This was the last Act of the battle. The Austrians began to retreat along the whole line. The retreat was favoured by a tremendous storm which lasted more than an hour, the thunder, the hail, the wind, and lastly an awful water spout produced such an effect that one could no longer distinguish anything upon the field of battle.

When the weather had become calm the evening had disappeared, and one could see in the distance the direction in which his column were retreating. The Emperor of Austria, who lodged at Cavriano, in the same place where a little later the Emperor established his quarters, quitted the field of battle about four o'clock. From the heights of Cavriano one could see the large column of dust occasioned by his escort.

The Emperor Napoleon was in some manner superior to himself; he was seen everywhere directing the battle, every one round him trembled at the danger with which he was incessantly menaced, and of which he alone seemed to be ignorant. The protection with which God covered him was him was also extended to his staff; one "cent-garde" only was wounded close to his Majesty; several horses belonging to the staff were wounded and killed

This may be considered as an official account of the battle of Solferino and for a French narrative of a grand victory, it is exceedingly tame and certainly does not come up to what was to be expected from the first despatch. The French are exceedingly strong in the blowing of trumpets or what is called the "a la Jericho" way of taking places and gaining battle the consequence is, when an account is at all moderate, people shake their heads and doubt if much advantage has been gained. It is so to-day, how I have heard a very different account of this battle, which was given to an intimate friend of mine by an officer who was at the battle. According to him the positions taken from the Austrians were only those which the Austrians had carried in their first attack and that but for the storm, in his opinion, the day was lost. About 4 o'clock the rain came down in torents, and the waters of the Mincio swelled to such a degree that the Austrians were afraid that all the bridges would be sweep away, and it was for this reason that the order to retire was given, as they were in danger of being separated from their reserves and communications. The time of their retreat corresponds with that given by the *Moniteur*. It will be remarked that nothing has been said about the left wing this, the officer to whom I allude says was completely routed and pursued, and, though on the whole his opinion, the losses of the allied army exceed that of the Austrians. He also said that the cavalry were almost unemployed, having lost only 50 men and one officer, and that some of the French artillery got jambed in a sort of marsh, and added that it was not until the next morning that the French became aware that the Austrians had re-passed the Mincio. He was quite astonished that Solferino had been celebrated in Paris as a victory, and all he could say was that the Austrians being forced to retire owing to the circumstances which I have related could not have been said to have gained the day.

Notwithstanding the comforting assurance of this days journals the public mind is still distrustful, and continues to think that there is something behind the curtain which is withheld from its gaze. No one has as yet any idea of the French loss. *La Patrie* says that "the victory of Solferino is still the ardent pre-occupation of every mind, and the details which have reached "us confirm all that it is one of the most glorious deeds "of arms that our national pride could have "the ambition to desire." And its correspondent from the field of battle, says:—"*On dit* that the Austrians are completely demoralised. What is the state of the French army few will ever know, and those few will take care to keep it to themselves.

The Bourse has slightly declined, but nothing of consequence.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Buckingham Palace, Thursday.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided yesterday at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, at the Duchy Office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's park.

Sir William Dunbar attended, and took the oaths on his appointment as Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the room of Mr. Whitmore, resigned.

Messrs. White and Hankey had the honour of submitting to her Majesty's inspection yesterday the "Great Welcome Nugget" from Australia, weighing 2,200 ounces, and valued at above £9,000.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, went to the exhibition of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

Her Majesty the Queen gave, last evening, at Buckingham Palace, a State ball to a party of 2,000. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Grand Hall, under the command of Captain Macdonald, the Exon in Waiting. Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, the Lieutenant of the corps, attended. At ten o'clock the Queen and the Prince Consort were conducted by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, to the ball and concert room. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, and the Count of Flanders. The Ladies in Waiting, the Great Officers of State, and the Gentlemen in Waiting, were in attendance. The Queen wore a dress of lilac silk, covered with bouillonnes of lilac tulle, trimmed with white blonde, and bunches of green leaves ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was a wreath of green leaves ornamented with diamonds. The Princess Alice wore a dress of rich pink glacé, trimmed with bouilloens of pink tulle and white roses. The princess wore a wreath of white roses and pearls. The ornaments were diamonds and pearls.

Weippart's Quadrille Band occupied the orchestra, and, soon after the entrance of the Queen, commenced the "Hommage a la Reine" Quadrille (Tinney.)

London, Thursday.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, last night, on his return to the Continent.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. It was attended by Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Elgin, and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

Frances Countess of Waldegrave, and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., entertained at dinner, on Wednesday evening at their mansion in Carlton-gardens, His Royal Highness the Count de Paris, the Marquess of Hartington, the Earl Cowper, and the Countess Cowper, and Lady Florence Cowper, the Countess of Desart, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Harriet Ashly, &c.

The Earl and Countess of Meath and family have arrived at the Oatlands Park Hotel.

We are requested to state that Lord and Lady Londesborough are not staying at the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday the marriage of the Hon. Henry Campbell, eldest son of the Earl of Cawdor, with Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Colonel George Campbell, of 1, Lowndes-square, Chelsea, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a most numerous circle of the nobility. In the afternoon the happy pair left for Beardwood, Surrey. The bridal presents were very costly and numerous.

Sir Alexander Cockburn gave a grand ball at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday night. Between 800 and 900 members of the fashionable world were present. The *fete* was kept up with great spirit until a very late hour, and passed off most brilliantly.

The Countess of Dysart has arrived at her mansion, in Grosvenor square, from Nice, where her ladyship has resided during the winter and spring.

Mr. Frederick W. Murray, has returned to his residence, 10, Hume-street, from London.

Gresham Hotel.—ARRIVALS.—Major-General Stokes, from Tralee; Colonel Beamish, from Cork.

The Church.

The Rev. Eugene O'Meara and the Rev. Thomas Twigg, Governors of Pleasants Asylum, have appointed the Rev. Thomas Tomlinson, curate of St. Mary's, to the chaplaincy in that institution, occasioned by the promotion of the Rev. Alexander Leeper to the prebend of St. Audoen's.

The Rev. W. Maziere Brady, B.D., Vicar of Clonfert or Newmarket, county Cork, has been re-appointed chaplain to his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle.

An organ has been recently erected in the parish church of Banagher, diocese of Meath. The expenses of erection were defrayed by subscription, the proceeds of a bazaar held on the 15th ult.

BALLYMACARRETT CHURCH.—The works for the enlargement of this church have been commenced. It is to be elongated with north and south transepts and chancel, affording nearly as much additional accommodation as the original building. A considerable sum is still required to carry out the improvements already commenced.

University Intelligence

TRINITY COLLEGE.

JUNIOR DIVINITY CLASS.—At the recent Examination the following gentlemen were recommended for Honours:—

Browne, John J.; Blackett, W.R.; Cooper, Frs.; Grant, George B.; Irvine, Richard; Pollock, Thomas B.; Sherlock, W.; Spring, John; Summers, W. Stewart, H.; Thompson, Robert; Walsh, James; Whitney Robert; Woods, W.

IRISH LANGUAGE.

The following are the successful candidates at the several Examinations in the Irish Language, Trinity Term:—

PREMIUMS.

SENIOR CLASS.—Fleming, Harloe, Bedell Scholarship, £2 5s.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Kennedy, Michael, Bedell Scholarship, £2 10s.; Smith, E. Hubband, £2.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Atkinson, Edwin Thomas, Bedell Scholarship, £2 10s.; Foster Frederick (six.), £2 5s.; Ashe, Henry, £2 5s.; M'Carthy, Callaghan, £2 5s.; Hastings, Patk., £2 5s.; Dobbyn, Abraham, £1 15s.

SIZARSHIP.—M'Carthy, Callagan.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIP.—Russell, John Digby.

KYLE PRIZE.—Amount, £7 10s. 4d.,—Hastings, Patrick.

D. FOLEY, D.D

The Army.

The annual inspection of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry was commenced yesterday by Major General S. R. Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Marines. The entire division, which, owing to the large numbers of recruits which has recently joined, now numbers upwards of 600 men of all ranks, assembled in the barrack square by companies at 10 o'clock, shortly after which Major-General Wesley, who his attended by Major G. B. Rodney, arrived on the parade ground, where he was received in the usual manner by the Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel H. W. Parke, the commandant of the division. After inspecting the men in line, the battalion marched past in slow and quick time, at the conclusion of which General Wesley inspected the companies, selecting several men from each, and examining their kit and accoutrements. The barrack rooms, school rooms, non-commissioned officers mess room and library, together with the books and accounts of the battalion, were also inspected by the General, who entered several of the rooms to witness the men at dinner. In the afternoon a detachment of 60 non-commissioned officers and men who are practising rifle firing at long range under the instruction of Major Rodney, the instructor of musketry to the division, were marched to the marshes of St. Mary's-creek for the purpose of enabling General Wesley to witness their skill with the rifle. The practice commenced at 200 yards, and was continued up to 600 and 800 yards, at all of which ranges the firing at the target was excellent, the Chatham division producing some of the best marksmen at long ranges in the service. This morning General Wesley will resume his inspection of the division at 10 o'clock, when the Marines will be exercised at great gun battery, after which the division will march to the Lines to go through the evolutions of a field-day.

The 2d Battalion of the 17th Regiment, which has done duty for some time in the Plymouth citadel, was appointed to leave at 5.45 p.m. yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon for the North Camp, Aldershott.

The jury rigging of the greyhound, 17 guns, recently launched at Pembroke, is nearly completed, and in a few days she will be navigated round to Plymouth, at which port she is to be immediately commissioned. The following are her chief dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 172 feet 6 inches; length of keel for tonnage, 151 feet 6 inches; extreme breadth, 33 feet 3 inches, breadth for tonnage, 33 feet; breadth moulded, 32 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 5 inches. The Greyhound is a beautiful screw corvette, of 877 tons burthen, with engines of 200 horse power. The fortified barracks on the heights are now garrisoned by the Hants Militia.

The steam gunboat Hind (tender to the Russel, at Falmouth) arrived at Plymouth on Monday, with supernumeraries.

The screw steam-frigate Orlando, 50, was taken from Keyham basin on Monday to the sheer hulk for the purpose of being masted.

The paddle-wheel steam-sloop Gladiator, 6, was commissioned at Plymouth, on Monday, by Lieut. Clarke, for Commander H. Hickley.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Thomas H. Hayman, Second Master to the Rhadamanthus; William L. Dodds, Second Master, to the Asia; John Tompkins, Paymaster, to the Vulcan; John T. Farwell, Assist.-Paymaster, to the Amphion; John W. Thomson, Clerk, to the Clio; and Thomas A. Johnston, Clerk, to the Edgar.

Mr. Harrington Campbell Onslow and Mr. Francis Stirling, Mates were yesterday promoted to Lieuts.

The Militia.

An official notice has been issued, calling out all the militia regiments of Ireland, with two exceptions.

The Navy.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP SAPPHO.—A despatch, dated the 12th of April last, has been received from the Governor of Victoria, New South Wales, stating the Colonial government steamer Victoria had returned to Melbourne, after an unsuccessful search for anything to indicate the loss of her Majesty's sloop Sappho, in the neighbourhood of Bass's Straits, although each island and rock in the vicinity of the Straits were examined by the ship or boats, and the Victoria was assisted in her search by H.M.S. Elk.

LAST NIGHT'S TELEGRAMS

THE WAR.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The Austrians numbering thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of Carbiniers, occupy the Stelvio Pass, on the side of the Tyrol. They occupy the position between Giurno and Trafoe. A battery has been placed on a position commanding the road to the Stelvio Pass. Barricades have also been erected and there is a great fear of a descent of General Garibaldi.

The last news from the seat of war has been confirmed.

Forty Austrian physicians have arrived at Lugano, having been dismissed from Milan. They will be sent back to their own country.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED TROOPS.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.—TURIN, JUNE 30.—The Imperial head-quarters are at Volta. The passage of the Mincio by our troops continues. The Emperor visited the left bank of the river. The position of the Vlleigo has been occupied by the French. His Majesty has also caused bridges to be thrown across the Mincio, to replace those destroyed by the Austrians in their retreat.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

BERNE, JUNE 30.—Messages from Turin confirm the intelligence that Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the upper Valteline. Garibaldi is expected at Tirano with 3,000 men, where 300 Piedmontese regular infantry have already arrived. Skirmishes have taken place at Bormio between the free corps of the Valteline and the Austrians who are guarding the Stelvio Pass.

SOLDIERS ON SWISS TERRITORY.

BERNE, JUNE 30.—The Federal Council has decided, in concert with the belligerent Powers, that any *corps d'armée* or soldiers soldiers seeking shelter on the Swiss territory shall be sent back to their country, the Government engaging themselves not to employ them again in the present war. Arms and amunition are to be given up after the end of the war, and the costs of theia keeping to be repaid to the Swiss Government. In consequence of this conbention the garrison of Levano and the soldiers of Garibaldi's *corps d'armée* will be sent back. The steamers usually runneng on the Lago Maggiore will be surrendering to the commercial service, under the condition that they shall serve no more for war purposes.—*Reuter's Selegram.*

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 30.—Advices have been received from Bonstantinople to the 22nd inst.

The news of the battle of Magenta had produced a marked impression. The Divan has simply acquiesced in the Paris protocols concerning the Principalities, and granted also the berats of investiture.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

Accounts for the quarter, made up this evening, are of a very favourable character. In Customs the increase is about £230,000. The Excise shows an increase of about £320,000. Land and Assessed Taxes, Post Office, Crown Lands and miscellaneous items will yield about £200,000. On the whole, then, there will be a total increase in the above heads of revenue of about £750,000; against this there is a falling off of £120,000 in stamps. The reduction of the rate of income tax from 7d. to 5d. occasions a loss of about £420,000. In the account for the year now ending June 30th, there is a loss on income tax of upwards of £4,000,000, owing to the collections for the year being at an average of 6d. instead of 10½d. In consequence of the variations in the rate of every other branch of revenue, the year's account was increased. The increase in Customs amounts to £1,500,000; Excise, £270,000: Stamps, £230,000; Land and Assessed Taxes, £30,000; Post Office, £210,000; Crown Lands, about £4,000, Miscellaneous items, about 600,000. The loss on income tax is £4,000,000, but the increase, as above, reduces the nett loss on the year to about £1,200,000: thus making up about £2,800,000 of the lots sustained by the reduction of the income tax.

OXFORD ELECTION—THURSDAY.

State of the poll at 5, p.m.:—

Gladstone	...	...	870
Chandos	...	...	740

The *Herald* has said that Thursday war the day on which the supporters of Lord Chandos were likely to rally in great numbers.

LOSS OF A VESSEL WITH TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PILGRIMS.

A vessel, with two hundred and fifty Mussulmans, pilgrims for Mecca, foundered about 100 miles from Jeddah.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL, the new Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the woolsack.

DIVORCE COURT.

Lord CHELMSFORD gave notice that on Thursday next he should call attention to the present state of the Divorce Court, with reference to future regulation.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON ITALY.

Lord STATFORD DE REDCLIFFE gave notice that on Friday, 8th July, he should call attention to the official correspondence relative to the affairs of Italy.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Earl GRANVILLE then stated the intention of government with respect to the business of the present session. It was to the same effect as the statement of Lord Palmerston.

WAR IN ITALY.

The Duke of RUTLAND entered at some length into the cause and conduct of the war, which he attributed to the ambitious designs of the King of Sardinia. He passed a warm eulogy on the course pursued by the late Ministry, first, in endeavouring to prevent war, and next, when war broke out, in keeping England out of it.

Earl MALMESBURY reviewed the diplomatic correspondence recently laid before Parliament, and vindicated the course pursued against the attacks made upon it by Lord Palmerston.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE after some general observations respecting the Italian question, declared it to be the intention of the Ministry, not only to continue, but to augment the preparations made by their predecessors for the defence of the country.

After some observations from Lord HOWDEN the subject dropped, and the house adjourned at thirty-five minutes past six p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir C. Wood, Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Bethell, Sir W. Dunbar, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Whitbread, Sir H. Keating, Mr. Lowe, Mr. S. Herbert, and Mr. Headlam, took the oaths and their seats after their re-election

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. BRAND, new writs were ordered for Northampton, in the room of Mr. V. Smith, now Lord Lybden; in Wicklow county in place of Lord Proby, now Comptroller of the Household; for Lichfield, in place of Lord A. Page, now Equerry to her Majesty; and for Gloucester, in place of Colonel Kingscote, now Groom in Waiting.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

Lord ELCHO gave notice that on Tuesday week he should bring forward a resolution, to the effect that the conduct of the late Government in reference to foreign affairs deserved the approval of the house, and was consistent with the honour and dignity of the country, and expressing a hope that the policy of neutrality would be strictly adhered to.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND).

In reply to Mr. BRADY,

Lord PALMERSTON said the question of amending the law relating to landlords and tenants in Ireland would receive the best consideration of the government and the law officers of the Crown.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

The noble Viscount then proceeded to make a statement respecting the intentions of the Ministry. He referred in the first instance to the offer made by the Crown to Lord Granville to undertake the formation of a Ministry. After that offer had been declined, he had, after securing the co-operation of Lord J. Russell, undertaken to form a Ministry on principles and on a basis which would, he trusted, secure the support of the house and the country. It now became their duty to consider the course they should recommend for the conduct of public business in the present peculiar state of the affairs of the country. Two great questions pressed upon their attention—one was the state of their foreign relations with the various European Powers, and the other that of the representation of the people. With regard to the first, they should follow the course traced out by their predecessors, that of studied neutrality, a violation of which would be gross dereliction of duty. They would take every opportunity of tendering their good offices for the purpose of restoring the peace of Europe, but this was a step which should not be lightly taken, or without a fair chance that it would be properly listened to and was likely to be productive of a good result. Any other course would be derogatory to the dignity and position of England. As to the representation of the people, to introduce a bill on that subject during the present session, at the time of the year at which they were arrived, and in the existing state of public business, would be to trifle with that great question. He gave the assurance of himself and his colleagues that a bill would be introduced at the first moment possible in the next session. When that session would take place, whether earlier than usual or not, would depend upon the necessities of the country, and on circumstances of which they could not yet form a judgment. He would take an opportunity of stating the wishes of the Ministry on this point before the session ended. There was the inevitable business of Parliament to be transacted—the Estimates, the Budget, and the steps which might be necessary to be taken in consequence.

NAVAL DEFENCES.

Sir C. NAPIER made some observations, urging the government not to cease their efforts for putting our naval defences in proper order.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the criminal statute law of England and Ireland. After referring to the numerous laws now in existence on the subject, and the discrepancies between the two countries, for which there no longer remained any pretence, he stated that it was the object of this bill as far as possible to remove these discrepancies. The offence of conspiracy to murder would cease to be a capital crime in Ireland. The bill would be found to be a complete Procedure Bill for both countries. He proposed further to repeal the confiscation of goods now consequent upon conviction in case of felony or upon the attainder of high treason. The measure had received the consideration of several members of the late Government, and he now handed it over to the present Government in the hope that they would deal with it according to its merits.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL promised to give his best consideration to the proposed measure. He agreed with many of the observations of the right hon. gentleman, especially in reference to the forfeiture of goods after attainder, but it must be carefully guarded that a bill of this kind did not involve alterations in the law while professing to consolidate it. It would be the duty of the present Government to consider forthwith what was to be done with the Statute Law Commission. Great negligence had hitherto been shown in the duty of consolidating the statute law, but he could not hope for the success of any single consolidation measure introduced by an individual member. Piecemeal legislation on such a subject was a mere delusion; it must be performed in a more complete and satisfactory manner; and he would give no pledge on the part of the Government till the whole matter had been more completely investigated by a body of men competent and authorized.

Mr. MALINS protested against this doctrine of the Attorney-General, and the appointment of anything resembling a Department of Justice. He supported the general principles of the bill which involved too many difficulties for him to hope that it would be successful.

Mr. LOCKE KING objected to further trifling with the subject, and doubted whether it was politic even to bring in the proposed bill. He urged the house to legislate in earnest upon the matter without delay.

Mr. BOWYER did not approve of collecting a set of men together and calling them a Department of Public Justice. Why should they not call the Statute Law Commission a Department of Public Justice?

After some remarks from Mr. Collins,

Sir F. KELLY observed that for centuries attempts had been made and failed, for the purpose of consolidating the statute law. Were they in consolidating the law to attempt to amend it? To perform the work thoroughly would exceed the life of any man. The question then resolved itself to this, whether they would delegate the duty to any body of men. He had himself endeavoured to deal with the subject, and cordially approved of the assimilation of the laws of England and Ireland.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL declared the difficulties were insurmountable which would attend the attempt to assimilate the laws of England and Ireland unless it was preceded by a separate consolidation of both. He advocated the appointment of a body of persons, by whatever name they were called, who should deal with the entire question and be responsible for it. He promised the earnest attention of the government to the subject.

Mr. M'MAHON protested against the increased patronage given to the Crown by the legal legislation of late years. That patronage ought to be diminished. Much could be done in a few months by the appointment of a few competent person by the Lord Chancellor to consider the question. They had four ex-chancellors who ought to be set to work on the subject. For every reason he protested against the establishment of a Department of Justice.

Mr. WHITESIDE replied, contending that the difficulties of dealing with the subject had been greatly exaggerated. As soon as the principles were decided upon by any Cabinet, the work of construction would be comparatively easy, and he called upon them to legislate for Ireland when the country was peaceful and prosperous. He thought the effect of the Statute Law Commission had been underated, and protested against delay till the difficult subject of a Department of Public Justice was disposed of. The present administration had the means in their power for the assimilation and improvement of the law for the two countries, and he called upon them to make use of them. He declared that any new proposition for enacting separate laws for the two countries should meet with his decided opposition.

Mr. WALPOLE objected to the extraneous considerations introduced into the subject. He urged the ministry to take into serious and immediate consideration bills prepared by members of the late government with so much care and directed to so useful a purpose.

After some remarks from Mr. Williams leave was given to bring in the bill.

SALE OF GRAIN.

Mr. M'CANN obtained leave to bring in a bill on the sale of grain, meal, and flour by the pound avoirdupois.

METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

Sir J. SHELLY obtained leave to bring in a bill regulating the proceedings of the Metropolitan Gas Company.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

On the motion of Mr. WALPOLE a select committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the acts of parliament regulating the care of lunatics and their property.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEES.

On the order of the day that the house go into committee to take into consideration that part of the royal speech referring to the supplies,

Lord PALMERSTON moved that Mr. Massey take the chair.

Mr. MASSEY took the chair accordingly, without opposition.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On the general motion that a supply be granted to her Majesty,

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY inquired when the financial statement might be expected.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, he hoped, before long be in his place to give an answer to the question.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered for Marylebone, in place of Sir B. Hall, now Lord Llanover.

The House then adjourned at 7.30.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Friday, Noon.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen held an investiture of the most honourable Order of the Bath yesterday afternoon. Lord Aylesbury and Sir J. Pakington, with a number of others were invested. Yesterday a deputation of Catholic clergy and laity had an interview with Lord Palmerston, on the subject of prisons and workhouses. It is stated that a portion of the armament of the screw steam frigate Orlando, 50, will consist of Sir William Armstrong's guns.

The *Times* observes that there can be no reason why Mr. Cobden should decline that position which is the real national result of every successful parliamentary career, and in the cause of peace. He may do much better service in the Cabinet than out of it. The falling off in the stamp duties during the past period is attributed to the General Election which compelled attorneys to put off their ordinary tax-paying business.

The *Times* says that Government is understood to have in view arrangements which would involve great sacrifices to Austria, and which consequently cannot yet be proposed, but which the further success of the French will no doubt cause to be specified. At one o'clock yesterday Mr. Gladstone's majority was 93, at 5 o'clock 128, and at the close of the poll last night stood as follows:—

Gladstone	888
Chandos	757
Majority	131

Polling closed to-day day at five o'clock.

MAIL NEWS.

There is still no news of the overdue Calcutta and China mails.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News City Article.)

A decided buoyancy prevailed to-day in the Stock Exchange, the principal impulse seems to have been given by the more cheerful advices from Paris and the Continental Bourses. At Vienna to-day a rise of 1 to 2 per cent. took place. At Berlin the new Prussian loan has risen 2½ per cent. since Monday. The rise of the Paris Bourse to-day is ½ to ⅝ per cent. The existing scarcity of stock renders the market peculiarly ready to respond to any favorable feature, and Consols have risen ⅛ per cent. In the market for British Railway Shares, the upward movement was extraordinarily rapid, several of the principal descriptions rising 1 to 2 per cent, all the markets closed with firmness at the best point of the day.

(Times City Article.)

The funds opened steady this morning and have closed with firmness at an advance of ⅛ per cent. A sudden rise at Berlin of about 3 per cent in Prussian Securities having followed the departure of the Emperor Francis Joseph from the Army on important business and the arrival of Count Pourtales at Verona. It is asserted that some conditions favourable to the limitation may have been definitely arranged or that some combined attempt on the part of Prussia, England and Russia is about to be made to terminate the Italian war. This being the last day of the quarter there was a full demand for money in Discount Market, at bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange, also, the rate for short loans on government securities was 2½ to 3. About 4,000 was to-day taken to the Bank. During the month ended to-day the movements in Consols have been almost entirely upward, and the difference between the opening and closing prices is ⅞ per cent., making a total recovery of 4⅝ per cent. since the 1st of May.

RAILWAYS.—The traffic returns for the last week are not so favourable as of late; Lancaster and Yorkshire show an increase of £1,593, and Eastern and London, £129, but the Midlands increase is only £78, and on the following lines there is decrease:—Sheffield £548, and North Eastern and North Carlisle, £11.22. The conclusion of the fortnightly settlement yesterday proves that the public lately bought largely for investment, and considerably beyond the immediate supply. The consequent scarcity of Stock has therefore caused a rise varying from ½ to 2½ per cent in English descriptions. During the month of June the average advance in Railway stocks has been more than 3 per cent.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,

Half-past Four o'clock.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss on the day of Solferino, amounted to from 16 to 18,000 men, divided as follow:—

Neill's corps, 6 to 7,000; Hilliers' corps, nearly 7,000; M'Mahon's corps, 2,500; Canrobert's, 1,000. There are besides the casualties in the artillery and special corps. The public are dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 28th, states, that some days were expected to elapse before complete receipts of the losses of the Austrians on the 24th could be received. The same writer asserts that the Italian regiments have become very difficult to manage, and that the men desert by scores and fities. In the neighbourhood of Trieste a whole battalion raised a cry in favor of Victor Emmanuel.

A vessel on the coast under the American flag has been detected taking deserters on board after dark. The Municipal body of Vienna have waited on the Minister of the Interior offering to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to depatch their garrison at Vienna to the seat of war. The ship "Francis Henry" has arrived at Plymouth to-day in 87 days from Melbourne.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

TURIN, FRIDAY, JULY 1.— The Sardinian army has invested Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

OXFORD (UNIVERSITY) ELECTION.

Gladstone, ...	942
Chandos, ...	783

CLONMEL ELECTION, FRIDAY.—Mr. Bagwell returned without opposition.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—JULY 1.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅛ ⅛

NOON PRICES.

Consols Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅛ ⅛

Caledonian 89½ ¼; Eastern Counties, 56½; East Lancashire, 91½; Great Northern, 83½; Great Western, 56⅞, 5⅛, 6⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½; London and North Western, 93¾, ½; London and South Western, 92½; Midland, 100½, 100; North British, 55½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 82½; York and North Midland, 72½.

Consols opened firm and advanced to 93⅛ buyers, and are now steady at 93 to ⅛; not much doing; shares also opened firm, and the advanced rates of yesterday fully maintained, and in some cases further improvement has taken place; Canadians steady; French firm.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols for Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅛ ⅛

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅛

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 1ST.—Weather gloomy and chilly. Foreign arrivals heavy of Wheat, but small of Barley, Oats, and Flour. Little business doing in Wheat or Flour, but sellers firm in prices. Barley and Oats more inquired a ter. at rather more money. Flour, no variation.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather gloomy and cool. Supplies of Foreign Wheat large, and fully as dear. No foreign arrivals yet off coast, and cargoes on passage 1s. dearer. Flour moderate. Demand in Maise firmly held. Barley Peas, and Beans firm. Oats quite as good as last day.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 1ST.—Sugar very flat at a general reduction of 6d. per cwt. 840 bags native Madras brought in at 32s.; for fine brown, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; low to good middling yellow. Of 1,570 bags Benares a small part only sold at 43s. 3d. to 44s. Coffee quiet. So far, sales have gone at yesterday's closing rates. Tea flat; trade waiting advices; Company's Congou, 1s. 3d., nominal; Rice, business done yesterday afternoon at 3d. advance, and to-day there was inquiry. Saltpetre flat; 1,100 bags Bengal taken out without a bid. Pepper, 2,000 bags black singapore taken in at 4½.

TALLOW.—Nothing doing; 55s. 6d. the month, and 56s. 9d. last three months.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 1.—(Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report).—With fine weather, and thin attendance, market opens dull. Wheat nominally 2d per cental cheaper since Tuesday. Flour moves very slowly at decline of about 3d per cental. Indian Corn in moderate request at late rates. Beans, turn easier, merely in retail sale, and rather cheaper.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 1.—Sales of the week 56,410 bales, including 1,500 on speculation, and 11,500 for export. Quotations of fair without change in Mobile and Orleans, below last week. In upland stock, 744,200 bales. Imports to-day nil; of week, 40,684 bales. Sales to-day probably about 7,000 or 8,000 without change.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JULY 1.—Tone of market quiet, but prices very firm, especially of cloth, the available supply of which is extremely limited. Yarns also very steady, excepting East India shirtings. Our market has scarcely varied 1s. 8d. during the last six weeks either in cloths or yarns.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, JULY 1ST.—Good supply of wheat at to-day's market, which meets a slow sale at barely the prices of last week. Barley nominal. Beans steady. Oats and shelling unaltered.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 1.—All 48s. 3d. to 48s. 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 1.—Firsts, 101s.; seconds 97s.; thirds, 91s.; fourths, 84s.; fifths, 63s.; 2,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 31.—Red wheat, 22s.; oats, 13s. to 15s.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, E., fine. Arrived—James Hackett, Nantes, Cork; Valparaiso, Callao; Mary Sweet, Cadiz, Cork; City of Baltimore (s.s), Liverpool, New York, and proceeded; Aribastan, Odessa, and Falmouth, Cork.

BELFAST.—Sailed, June 29—Rover, Cardiff; Star of the Sea, Whitehaven. 30th—Temora (s.s.), London; Junius, Troon; St. Anne, Swansea.

WIND AND WEATHER.—JULY 1.

ENGLISH.—Chatham, N.E.; Dover, N.E.; Deal, N., cloudy; Gravesend, E.; Birmingham, N.E.; Manchester, N.E, dull; Huddersfield, N.E., dull; Bradford, N.E., fine; Sheffield, E., dull; Leeds, N., fine; Wakefield, S.E.; Kendal, S, fine; Goole, N.N.W., cloudy; Newcastle, N.E., dull; Sunderland, N.N.E.; Liverpool, E.S.E., fine.

IRISH.—Belfast, E. by S., fine; Derry, N.E., fine; Coleraine, S., fine; Enniskillen, N.E., fine; Armagh, W., sultry; Lurgan, S.E., fine; Dundalk, N.E., fine; Newry, N.E., fine; Cork, S.E., dull; Limerick, W., fine; Waterford, N.W., fine; Queenstown, E., fine; Kingstown, S.E., fine; Bray, N.E., fine.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan, E., fine; Ayr, N.E., fine; Dumfries S., fine; Gatehouse, S.W., fine; Girvan, E., fine; Greenock, calm; Glasgow, N.E. by E., fine; Irvine, S.E., fine; Newtown-Stewart, S.E., fine; Paisley, S.W., fine; Port-Glasgow, S.E., fine; Stranraer, E., fine; Troon, E., fine; Wigton, E., fine.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON	TUES.	WED	THUR	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols						
Ditto Account	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞		⅞ 93	92⅞ ⅞
3 per Cent. Stock				92⅞		
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92½	92½	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto Account	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Bank Stock						

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 1.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	shut.
Ditto for account 8th July	92⅞ 93
Ditto for New Account 10th August ...	92⅞
New 3 per cent Stock	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for account 8th July	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for New Account 10th August ...	92⅞
Bank Stock	shut
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wicklow 5 per cent. of £1000 ...	100½ ⅞
Great Southern and Western 4½ per cent. of £500	100⅛
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
National Bank	55
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company, ...	38
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited	⅛
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	105
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	51⅞
Ditto Half Shares	25⅞ ⅞
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ...	9½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	99

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Friday, July 1st.

The English Funds opened steady in London this morning at an advance of an ⅛, and continued steady at it; at 2.15, prices stood on comparison with yesterday, an ⅛. The Market here was very steady, at 92⅞ 93 for consols on account, and 92⅞ new account; New Threes a shade better for cash and account, and for new account 92⅞.

Bank Stock again asked for. Belfast Debentures, nothing doing in them. City Debentures not dealt in; Railway Debentures, Dublin and Wicklow improved 6s. 8d. Cashel done at 103½; 2½ years to run; Hibernian Bank Sellers; National Banks firm at 55; Royal Banks, sellers at 22½. Steam Shares, again asked for; Grand Canal Stock improved a ¼; Patriotics sellers at 6; Consumers Gas sellers at 8½; Carysforts improved one-sixteenth; General Mines buyers at 3½; Mining Company of Ireland, nothing done, firm at 13. Wicklow Coppers not quoted; in Railway, Ballymena sellers; Wicklow sellers at 5½; Cashel Stock firm at 105; South Eastern firm at 7; Midlands rose an ⅛; the ½ Shares firm at last price for them; Preference Railway Shares; Wicklow improved an ⅛; Dundalk sellers at 9½; Cashel done at last price; Waterford and Limerick asked for.

ROLLS COURT—JULY 1ST.

Bass v. Bass.

An injunction had been obtained in this case to restrain the respondent from disposing of certain ales, in a manner which would lead the public to believe they were the ales known as "Bass's Pale Ale;" on account of a similarity in the appearance of the bottles and labels of both. Evidence was entered into this morning. The case had been before the court upon previous occasions, and the particulars fully reported in the IRISH TIMES.

Hugh Reddy, having been sworn, stated that he was the petitioner's storeman, and was in the habit of examining the ales received from Burton-on-Trent; he knew Michael Scally, the travelling agent for the petitioner; in the month of March witness was sent for six dozen of Bass's ale to the house of the respondent; saw the respondent, and asked him for the ale. The four dozen of bottles were packed into a tea chest; witness got an invoice; paid money for the quantity received; the bottles were lodged in the store; opened one of the bottles and tasted it; considered that it was not Bass but would not swear to it; found bottles in another place, Mooney's. Went to Burton-on-Trent; took 11 bottles, six of Bebe's and five of Mooney's. It was in the month of May; a bottle of each was opened. I identified one of Bebes bottles; gave the bottles to a doctor; sealed up the hampers, and put them in the store; no one could interfere with them.

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Walsh, Q.C.—There were two qualities of ale sold by Bass and Co.

To Mr. Brewster, Q.C.—All the pale ale was similar in quality.

John Mathews examined by Mr. Lawson, Q.C.—was in the employment of Bass and Co. since 1844; was in the habit of testing all the ale; received ale from Hugh Reddy on the 5th May; it was contained in the hamper, there were eleven pint bottles, with the initials "W. B. U.;" witness analysed the ale, and discovered that the genuine Bass had three times as much sulphate of lime as the other ale.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. Walshe, Q.C.—Sulphate of lime pervaded all the Burton-on-Trent ale; excess of fermentation injured the ale; never had a failure in brewing; the quality of sulphate of lime might be reduced by the use of sof water, but he (witness, was not aware that it was used in Burton.

Dr. Cameron examined by Mr. Brewster Q.C.—Is a chemist; analysed the ale; the genuine ale was stronger than that represented to have come from the establishment of the respondent; tasted the descriptions of beer; but was not a good judge of the liquor, as he did not like bitter beer; liked something stronger than beer (laughter).

Michael Scally examined—stated that he was the Dublin manager for the petitioner, and sold bottles of ale to Mr. Duffy, and other persons, in Dublin, and supplied them with the labels of the firm.

The examination of the respondent was being proceeded with when we went to press.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Thomas Wm. Adams v. Alexander Smith.

This case, which has been already reported, was resumed at the sitting of the court.

The action was to recover the amount of damages alleged to have been done to a cargo of Indian corn, of which the plaintiff became the assignee, and which had been shipped on board a vessel belonging to the defendants. The plaintiff alleged that by reason of the negligence of the the plaintiff's servants portion of the corn became damaged during the voyage from Varna to Malta. The loss plaintiff estimated to amount was £655. The defendant pleaded that the grain was perfectly sound at Malta, and that on the passage beween Malta and Dublin the vessel having sprung a leak during tempestuous weather it was then the damage complained of resulted and that by the terms of the of the contract he was not liable for any injury thus caused. The jury found for the plaintiff, £546 damages. Counsel for Plaintiff.—Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., Chatterton, Q.C., and Mr. Townsend. For defendants, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Gibbon.

Baker v. O'Neil.

Mr. Sidney opened the pleadings. The action was brought by the plaintiff Mr. Arthur Baker, of Dundrum, county Dublin, to recover damages from the defendant, for a series of alleged injuries committed from time to time, in respect of certain property of the plaintiff's, known as Frankford Lodge, Dundrum, county Dublin. The summons and plaint contained ten causes of action, and the defendant pleaded twenty-three defences. The case resolved itself into three questions. First, for an alleged injury to certain portions of the plaintiff's premises on the north western boundary; the second for an alleged injury on the North-eastern boundary, and the third in reference to an alleged injury to a certain water-course flowing from the plaintiff's lands into those of the defendant. The plaintiff averred that the defendant raised up a quantity of rubbish against a boundary wall of the plaintiff's property, for the purpose of making a road on his own land, and that the result was the wall was much injured and bent. The defendant pleaded the wall was a party wall, and that he had a right to a portion of it. The plaintiff also averred that the defendant pulled down and took away portion of the wall and left the plaintiff's close exposed; that he broke and entered the close in question, and carried away some gravel. The defendant claimed that the wall in question was on plaintiff's close, and traversed all the acts complained of. He further averred that the plaintiff sustained no injury whatever by those acts. It was also charged that the defendant raised a sluice gate, and thereby flooded the plaintiff's lands. Damages were laid at 1,000*l*.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., stated plaintiff's case.

The case is still at hearing.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Armstrong v. Torquhard.

In this case, the particulars which have been fully reported, the jury found a verdict for defendant.

EXCHEQUER NISI PRIUS.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald and a Special Jury).

John Gay v. The Midland Great Western Railway Co.

In this case, a detailed report of which appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday, the jury having failed to agree to a verdict were discharged.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Sergeant O'Hagan, Q.C., and Mr. Pallas, Attorney—Mr. Mooney. For the defendants—Messrs. Battersby, Q. C.; Rollestone, Q. C., and La Touche. Attorney—Mr. Kirwan.

Boyle v. Mulholland.

This was an action of trover, and for trespass and assault. The summons and plaint recited that the defendant, by his servants, assaulted the plaintiff; that he had converted to his own use sea-weed, to which the plaintiff and other parties had a right in common; and that he had stopped up a road over which the public had a right of way. The defendant pleaded that he was the owner of the strand on which the sea weed was gathered, and that, as the owner, he had refused to allow the plaintiff or other people to draw away the sea weed. He further pleaded a traverse to the road being a public one, alleging it to be his property.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., Mr. Samuel Ferguson, Q.C., and Mr. O'Driscoll, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Fitzgerald, Q.C., Mr. Armstong, Q.C., and Mr. H. Hamill, for the defendant.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., stated the case of the plaintiff. He said that his client was one of a number of industrious, honest men, who resided at Carlingford Lough, Co. Louth, and who were in the habit for several years, of gathering the sea-weed on the coast. The defendant was a gentleman of considerable property who had formerly lived in Belfast, but who some time ago purchased some property in Louth. After he entered into possession he endeavoured to prevent the plaintiff and others from collecting sea weed—thereby trying to obtain for himself a monopoly of what had formerly been enjoyed in common by the inhabitants of the locality. In the efforts made to carry out his attempt several collisions took place between the bailiffs of the defendants and the persons gathering seaweed. The questions for the decision of the jury were, whether the defendant interfered illegally with the rights of the plaintiff, and whether the road was a public or a private one. Although there was a count for an assault the action was brought to try a right, and not for the purpose of obtaining damages for any assault committed on the plaintiff. It would be proved that for several years these people had the use of the seaweed, and used the road as a public one. In November last the servants of the defendant took some seaweed from a cart, the property of the plaintiff, and it was out of this transaction the cause of action arose.

Witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, to show that the inhabitants of Carlingford had for years gathered seaweed, and were never prevented—until by the defendant—from going over the road to reach the place where the seaweed was.

The case is still at hearing.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

(Before the Lord-Chief-Baron and a common jury).

Codd v. Thompson and Cranfield.

This case, the hearing of which has occupied several days, was resumed at the sitting of the court. The question was, whether a partnership existed between the defendants and the petitioner, so as to make the defendant Cranfield, liable to the petitioner in the sum of £1,184 odd.

The case is still at hearing.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald and a Special Jury).

Boyle v. Mulholland.

The particulars of this case, which was an action for trespass and trover, has been reported in the IRISH TIMES. The case concluded this day, the jury finding generally for the plaintiff.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C.)

In re Thomas Ewart.—The insolvent was a corn miller in Belfast, an application was made to admit him to bail, he being in custody at the suit of Mr. T. Verner. A similar application had been made to the chief clerk and refused, on the ground that the insolvent had executed a bill of sale of his furniture and chattel property, in trust for his wife, with a covenant that the chattel property should remain in his possession.

The Court decided that the application for bail should be made on notice to the detaining creditor.

Mr. Wright appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Greaves for a schedule creditor.

In re J. C. Leane.

The bankrupt was a draper in the county of Kerry, and the meeting was for the examination of his brother.

Mr. Purry appeared for the witness, who was examined by Mr. Molloy, and deposed that the bankrupt owed him £150 money lent; that when he heard that writs were out against him he got a bond for the debt; under the bond the sheriff seized the bankrupt's goods, and still had the proceeds in his hands amounting to £150.

The execution creditor consented that the money should be paid over to the assignee, on condition that he should be entitled to take a dividend on the debt.

Messrs. Molloy and Watson, agents to the commission.

In re Samuel Tierney.—The bankrupt was a linen draper and commission agent in Belfast, and the meeting was for audit and dividend.

Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Mathews appeared for the trade assignee, and Mr. Dowse, with Mr. Findlater, for Messrs. Todd, Burns, & Co., creditors upon the estate. The amount of debts returned was 839*l*., and doubtful debts, 539*l*. The proved claims amounted to 7,222*l*.; and there was in bank to the credit of the matter 213*l*.

It appeared that a Calcutta house owed the estate a sum of 280*l*. and the judge asked what steps had been taken to recover it.

Mr. Walshe for the official assignee, stated that an action had been brought by the bankrupt in Calcutta to recover the debt, but the proceedings were stayed till 100*l*. was lodged in the courts as security for costs. In the meantime the bankruptcy took place. He (Mr. Walshe) understood that it was not the wish of the creditors to subscribe that sum for the purpose of going on with the proceedings.

Mr. Dowse, on the part of Messrs. Todd and Burns, applied that a sufficient sum should be set apart out of the funds realised to pay the costs they have been put to in opposing the petition for arrangement presented by the bankrupt.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Kernan, for the assignees. The sole question was wether the proceedings instituted by Messrs. Todd Burns and Co., had been for the benefit of the general creditors.

The Court granted the application. The declaration of the dividend was postponed.

In re Alexander Grant.—The insolvent was a book dealer in this city, and there was a meeting for proof of debts. The Northern Bank was returned as a creditor for 167*l*., which the insolvent stated was due on foot of an accommodation bill which he had accepted for a Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. Graves, for the insolvent, stated that the bank did not attend to prove their claim, though called upon by notice to do so, and that the insolvent had not received any benefit from the transaction.

The claim was struck out, and a memorandum ordered to be made that the bank was not represented at the meeting, that no proof of the debt was offered, and that evidence of the service of the notice to the bank had been given.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—JULY 1.

A woman named Ellen Kelly was this morning brought up in custody, charged with stealing a cloth cape from a private of the 16th regiment. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor and the prisoner had been living in the same house, and the latter had therefore taken the opportunity thus afforded her of abstracting the cape.

Sent for trial.

A man named George Hand was charged by Acting-Inspector Keegan, of the G Division, with stealing a black mare from a place called Bishop's field, at Bell's-bridge. The mare was identified as the property of the Messrs. Waller and Beggs, of Denzille-street, job coach proprietors.

Sent for trial.

A woman named Eliza Byrne was committed for trial on charge of stealing a waistcoat from the establishment of Mr. Richard Allen, Sackville-street, on the 22nd ult.

Foreign Intelligence.

PLUNDER OF THE FRENCH BY THE TUSCANY DEALERS.

We have other enemies of a far different nature to contend with, and against these the French troops begin justly to entertain rather savage feelings. The people here are most unmercifully plundering them. The 5th corps carries all its provisions for man and beast along with it, so that for hardly any of the necessaries of life are we indebted to our churlish hosts; but there are 10,000 objects of luxury the Commissariat does not supply, and for these application is made to inn and shop keepers or to private persons indiscriminately. Well, all dealers have three advantages over the poor defenceless soldier, and use all of them most unmercifully. In the first place, they hold in their hand the coveted article, at a crisis in which the improvidence of the people has made the supply altogether inadequate to the demand, and raised common place things, such as fruit, vegetables, cheese, &c., to almost fabulous prices. In the second place, the dealer does not, or chooses not to, understand his customer, and can afford to laugh in his sleeve at all the big oaths, reproaches, and threats that are hurled at his head. In the third place, even when a price has been fixed to the article, and the bargain is struck, the poor Frenchman puts forth an honest bright-faced, intelligible twenty-franc piece, and the wily dealer gives change in such a Babel of Tuscan, Lucchese, Modenese, Maltese, Genoese, and Parmesan, lire, pauls, sous, centimes, cranies, farthings, &c., all worn-out coins, sweated into undistinguishable slices dirty tin and copper, and a variety of mixtures of those metals, so that not only a stranger, but even a native, cannot reckon the small coin for 20 francs without breaking down several times in the intricate calculation. Here we are, for instance, in the Dutchy of Parma, where, as early as in 1814, the decimal French coinage was declared to be the currency of the state. With all that, however there is in the duchy a genuine lira or franc, and an *abusive* lira; there is the old Parmesan lira—worth four sous—and besides every variety of Italian, no less than German and other coin; Austrian zwanzigers, Milanese crowns and half-crowns, Bavarian piastres, and all the rubbish of every one of the adjoining duchies.

Armed with all these offensive weapons, the dealer holds the soldier completely at his discretion, and it is but to little purpose that the better and more disinterested classes step in between vendor and purchaser, endeavouring to see justice done, and to prevent misunderstanding, which would often lead to open collision. Altercation is carried to such an extent, indeed, that sometimes the Hussar or Chasseur, unwilling to put up with palpable imposition, will snatch up the coveted article, either giving the first coin that comes to hand in return, or even refusing payment of any kind. Indigestion is the feeling which leads to this deed of spoliation, and not dishonesty; but the rogue outwitted by honest open violence, raises an outcry against spoliation and military plunder, so that it not unfrequently happens that, after two or three such conflicts, the shops are closed and trade is at an end. With the well-trained, well-behaved troops no blame rests. "What," say the French even of a rank far above the common soldier, "What do we care for your flags and flowers, your illuminations, your clapping of hands, and ringing of festive bells on our arrival?—Are all the clamour and plaudits you raise at our approach meant to express your joy at the good fortune that brings so many victims to be immolated to your cupidity? to be fleeced, and flayed and all but quartered alive by all possible contrivance of cheatery and extortion? We come into this country to give our dear lives for you; there is no sacrifice of private affections, no hardships or danger we have not endured or are unwilling to encounter for your sakes. We open our pursestrings; we beg where we could take; we ask nothing we are not ready to pay justly and handsomely for. Yet every trifle we want we must win from you at the end of a long, wrangling, and chaffering battle—a battle in which we are but too sure to come off losers, whatever strength and ingenuity we put forward in self-defence.

These have been and are the bitter complaints of the French all along our march from Florence to this place. So it was to some extent in Piedmont. Also from Susa to Genoa. These complaints are echoed by all true-hearted Italians among the intelligent and disinterested classes. But a dealer, great or small, is everywhere the same. He has no country, all is fair in a bargain. He will equally "do" friend or enemy, oppressor or liberator.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 21st announces that about 70,000 Austrians are concentrated in the fortresses of Mantua and Verona. "It is impossible for any one," it adds, "to leave either place without a special authorisation of the commander, and no one enters. A forced levy of all men, aged from 18 to 35, capable of bearing arms, has been ordered."

Advices have been received that the advanced guard of the 5th *corps d'armée*, under Prince Napoleon, has arrived at Piacenza, thus effecting its junction with the Autemarre division.

A letter from Brescia of the 20th in the *Patrie*, says:—"A new plan of reconnaissance has just been adopted in order to ascertain the position of the enemy. The brothers Godard, who arrived about the same time as we did at Castenedola, were followed by two or three artillery waggons bringing all the *materiel* for an ascension. After examining the country from the top of the church tower, and studying the map of the surrounding country they obtianed permission from General Fanti to ascend in their baloon from a meadow in the plain of Montechiaro. Assisted by the French engineers and some of the Piedmontese soldiers placed at his disposal by the authorities, one of the brothers, in less than half an hour had filled his baloon, made arrangements for holding it to the same spot, and ascended to a height of about ⅓ of a mile. He reported that during his rapid voyage in the air he had seen nothing, and that for two three leagues beyond Montechiaro there were no Austrians, likely they were concealed by plantations or inequality in the ground."

A letter from Magenta of the 18th, in the *Eco della Borsa* of Milan, says:—"The Emperor Napoleon insists upon the immediate restoration of the railway line from Novara to Milan. Meanwhile the pontoon-bridge thrown across the Ticino on the morning of the 4th, and which is a model of strength and lightness, is found to resist the heaviest burden. Yesterday thirty-five rifled siege pieces, all 12-pounders, equivalent to the old 24-pounders, crossed over easily. The range of these pieces is 4½ kilometres, something more than 2½ miles; they are drawn by only four horses. At present another military bridge is being built below the stone one, and will be specially destined for the passage of provisions and stores."

THE POTATO DISEASE.—We regret to state that the potato disease has already made its appearance in the southern division of this county. At West Ham, Plaistow, East Ham, Ilford, and some other places, the crops have been represented as more or less affected; in short, several acres of that esculent have been ploughed up within the last few days.—*Essex Herald*.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.—The Right Hon. the Attorney General has appointed Edmund Jordan, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be Sessional Crown Prosecutor for the county of Galway.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE ORDERS.

30TH JUNE, 1859.

"The Commissioners of the Dublin Metropolitan Police have appointed Acting-Inspectors O'Sullivan and Armstrong, of the B Division, to the rank of Inspectors of the 3d class."

The Commissioners could not select two men more competent to discharge the important duties of District Inspectors in the Dublin Metropolitan Police, than the above named. Mr. O'Sullivan is a man possessing good literary abilities, which enabled him, to a great extent, to afford such general satisfaction to the public, as well as being a man well known to the lovers of the fine arts in Dublin, being himself a very celebrated portrait and landscape painter.

Mr. Armstrong had the singular advantage of having performed police duties in every grade in the service; and in office duties graduated under Mr. Fagan, late Supervisor of Taxes, whose entire approbation Mr. Armstrong enjoyed. Subsequently he served in the same department under the present Supervisor of the carriage department, Mr. Hanlow, where he was constantly employed at business that peculiarly suited him for the situation to which he has been so deservedly elevated, C 2. The promotion of Messrs. Armstrong and O'Sullivan has given great gratification to the force, and will certainly give entire satisfaction to the public.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the Committee for the promotion of assemblies for prayer and praise, was held this morning in the Music Hall, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for the purchase of the Music Hall. There was a large attendance of members of the Committee. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. S. G. Morrison.

George Foley, Esq., barrister, in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, the chairman stated the object for which the Committee had assembled. He observed that the building in which they were assembled and which it was their intention to purchase, was the property of Mr. Classon, and was offered to be given for £2,200. It would be necessary to make some alterations in the building, which would add about £300 expense to it, which sum was considered to be very moderate.

After some conversation on the matter it was arranged that members of committee should solicit shareholders in the sum of 5*l*. each.

The Rev. Mr. Hall proposed that a clergyman and layman should call upon such persons as were interested in the matter for the purpose of obtaining their cooperation.

A large number of shareholders already appear in the list, and we understand that but 200 more are required to enable the committee to carry out their object.

THE CORPORATION—THE VICEROYALTY.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held at one o'clock yesterday to consider and do all necessary acts upon and in relation to a communication received by the Lord Mayor from the Earl of Carlisle. The chair was taken by

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The following members attended:—Aldermen—Roe, D.L., J.P.; Campbell, Hoyte, J.P.; Wilson, Atkinson, Kinahan, J.P.; Mackey, J.P. Councillors—Richard Kelly, Chambers, Cordner, Draper, M'Cann, Carroll, Josephs, Sir Edward M'Donnell, J.P.; Gray, Scally, Kelch, Burke, Tracey, French, Vance, Whelan.

TELEGRAPH FROM THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The Lord Mayor said he had assembled the council in consequence of a letter which he had the honor of receiving from his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle (hear, hear). The letter would be read. His Excellency, it would appear by that letter, wished to have a private entry, and that no formal address should be presented to him. As this involved too serious a question for him to decide, he merely wrote in courteous terms to his Excellency, stating that he would bring the matter before the council (hear, hear). That morning he had received a letter from Colonel Larcom, stating that his Excellency did not mean to decline receiving an address, but that he only wished his entry to be private; and in this respect, he (the Lord Mayor) thought the council should accede to the desire of his Excellency. Without further observations, he would leave the matter in the hands of the council.

Mr. Farquhar read the letter then referred to, as follows:—London, June 20, 1859.

MY LORD MAYOR—I have the honour of acquainting you that I have been declared by the Queen her Majesty's representative in Ireland. I hope it will not be taken amiss if I accompany this intelligence with a suggestion. I have no reason to have any misgivings respecting the friendly feelings personally entertained towards me among the corporation over which your lordship presides, or of the citizens of Dublin generally; but as I have been among you so very recently, as there appears to be almost a want of graciousness in bringing so closely together the demonstrations of respect towards one so justly honoured as the present viceroy with those which might be exhibited towards his successor; as, moreover, upon the last occasion of the entrance of a new viceroy some disturbances took place from wholly independent causes, of which, probably, no recurrence may be anticipated, but which possibly might occur; from all these combining causes I would beg to be permitted to ask as a personal favour that the usual observances of an address and public reception may be dispensed with on the present occasion; that I may be considered as merely returning to Dublin after a temporary leave of absence, and that I may be allowed to resume my functions with no other formalities than those which the law absolutely requires—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's faithful and obedient servant,

CARLISLE.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Dublin Castle, June 30, 1859.

DEAR LORD MAYOR—I have received a telegram from Lord Carlisle, desiring me to inform your lordship that he had no intention whatever of declining to receive the usual address from the corporation, at the Castle on some day subsequent to his arriving, but merely that he wished his entry into Dublin to be unaccompanied by any ceremonial. I have the honour to be, dear Lord Mayor, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. LARCOM.

The Lord Mayor said that the matter was now fully before the council, and it would be for them to appoint a committee to prepare an address to his Excellency.

Alderman Roe—My Lord Mayor, it strikes me that our duty is simply to appoint a committee to prepare an address, and, therefore, I take the liberty of moving that a committee be now appointed for that purpose (hear).

Sir Edward M'Donnell seconded the motion.

Dr. Gray—I am sure, my Lord Mayor, that the proposition of Alderman Roe will be adopted unanimously, and carried out by the appointment of a committee, composed of gentlemen from each side of the house, to prepare an address (hear, hear). It must be I am sure, very gratifying to your lordship that the notice which you gave to the public of the first letter of the Lord Lieutenant had the effect which it has had (hear, hear), and it must be gratifying to this body and to the citizens generally that the nobleman who is coming amongst us should pay so much respect to the public opinion of this city, that the moment he learned that some dissatisfaction was felt in consequence of a phrase in his first letter, he took the trouble of telegraphing to us expressly, in order to remove the impression which was naturally created by that letter (hear), and thereby give the representatives of the citizens an opportunity of expressing their opinions fully to him, in accordance with the ancient usage and privilege of this Corporation (hear).

The motion was adopted, and after some conversation the following committee was named:—Alderman Roe, Sir Edward M'Donnel, Dr. Gray, Alderman Kinahan, Mr. Codd, Alderman Reynolds, Alderman Campbell, Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Tartin (Trinity Ward), and Alderman Hoyte.

The special business for which the Council was summoned having been then disposed of, the meeting separated.

BIRTHS.

Craig—On the 29th June, at Bay View, the wife of Thomas Hugh Craig, Esq., Education Office, of a son.

Fitzgerald—In Limerick, the wife of Alderman Wm. Fitzgerald, Esq., of a son and heir.

Munro—June 26, at Colchester, the wife of Captain Munro, Adjutant 10th Depot Battalion, of a daughter.

Scriven—June 30, at 40, Stephen's Green East, the wife of W. B. B. Scriven, Esq., M.D., of a son.

Seale—On the 30th inst., at 5, Sanford-place, Ranelagh, the wife of John Seale, Esq., of a son.

Smith—June 30, at 8, Upper Ely-place, the wife of H. Westenra Smith, of a daughter.

Stockley—On the 29th June, at Fortfield-terrace, Templeogue, the wife of J. Stockley, Esq., Royal Artillery of a son.

Synnot—June 26, at the Manor House, Lewes, the wife of Parker George Synnot, Esq., Linganah, county Armagh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Amey and Speight—June 23, in St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. B. Lowe, Antoine Jacob Alexander Amey, of Rolle, Canton de Vaude, Suisse, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Speight, Esq., Chapelizod, county Dublin.

Bell and Owens—June 22, in Liverpool, Wm. Bell, Esq., M.D., of Preston, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Owens, Esq., surgeon, Wicklow.

Clerk and Hamilton—On the 28th June, at Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Clerk, Madras Army, to Joanna, fourth daughter of the late Alexander West Hamilton, of Pinmore, Ayrshire.

Edwards and Harrison—June 29, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Cadwallader Wolesley, Chancellor of St. Patrick's, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Pollock, Alexander Edwards, Esq., Assistant-Commissary-General, to Nannie, daughter of the late Robert Harrison, Esq., M.D., Professor of Anatomy, T.C.D.

DEATHS.

Kinsella—June 24, at his residence in Killeigh, King's County, after a tedious illness, in the 65th year of his age, the Rev. James Kinsella, P.P., of Geashill, and Ballykean.

Law—June 23, at 16, Grenville-street, Margaret, wife of John Law, Esq., of Newcastle, county Down.

Lloyd—May 2, on board the Lucknow, on his passage from Rangoon, for the recovery of his health, after a severe attack of dysentery, Captain Herbert Lloyd, 21st Regiment Madras N.I., aged 37, youngest son of John William Lloyd.

Madigan—On the 24th June, at Wolverhampton, in his 45th year, Mr. Richard Madigan, formerly of Haverstock-hill, London, and Canada West.

Parks—On the 25th inst., at 3, Eldon-terrace, South Circular-road, Samuel Parks, Esq., sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Woodward—May 12, at Attock, Punjab, India, Lieut. Charles Edward Woodward, of H.M.'s 98th Foot, of typhus fever, after five days' illness, deeply lamented by both officers and men of his regiment.

Sporting Intelligence

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING—THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Stewards—Captain D. W. Pack Beresford, Christopher St. George, Esq., and William Quin, Esq. Ranger—R. Browne, Esq. Keeper of the Match-book—J. R. Hunter Esq. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq.

The racing this day commenced with the Curraghmore stakes for two-year olds, for which eight out of the twenty-two named came to the post. The Rustic Boy was all the rage with "The Talents," but Nightingale, sister to Music, was in excellent order and won cleverly. Bumble Bee, purchased at the Curraghmore sale, by Captain Pack Beresford, for £350, in part reimbursed his new owner by winning her Majesty's Guineas in a canter. A field of nine showed for the Kildare Handicap, and Barfleur and Shamrock were made the favourites; but Mr. St. George's slashing filly Darling, with 8st 10lb, just won by a head. Martha brought £25 to the race fund after winning the selling Stakes. The attendance was good, and the racing by far the best of the week. There are five events or decision this day, including her Majesty's Plate, four miles; the Stewards' Plate for two-year olds, the Irish Oaks for three-year old fillies, the Flying Stakes, and the Corinthians, heats. The following is a return of the day's running:—

Curraghmore Stakes, 5 sovs each, 100 sovs added, for two-yr-olds—colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8st. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares. 4lb to both. Half a mile. The winner of any two-yr-old race, amounting to 100 sovs, previous to starting for this, to carry 7lb extra; if of two or more, 10lb extra.

Mr. Irwin's br f Nightingale, by Mountain Deer, out of Clarinda, 7st 6lb (Lynch) 1

Mr. Wm. Clarke's Rustic Boy, 8st 2lb (Jos. Keegan) ... 2

Earl of Howth's ch f The Lamb, 8st 2lb (Challoner) ... 3

Not placed—Tony Lumpkin, 8st 5lb (Taylor); Patricius, 8st 5lb (Conolly); Arcturus, 8st 5lb (Jos. Wynne); Little Wonder, 7st 11lb (Dunne); Toggery, sister to Tagrag, 7st 11lb (Jos. Wynne).

Paid forfeit—Trovatore, Isabella filly, filly out of Darling's dam, Lady Ardmore, Busy Bee, Prognostic, Remember, Miss Spode, Nena Sahib, Pleasure, Magic, c Mountain Deer out of Nuptial, Leah, De Retz.

Betting—6 to 4 agst Rustic; 3 to 1 agst Nightingale; 4 to 1 agst the Lamb.

After one false start the youngsters got off on equal terms, Nightingale in the middle, and the Rustic Boy inside next the rails. The Boy made his effort below the stand, but failed in getting up to Nightingale, who won by half a length; a length between second and third.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses, &c. Three yrs old, 6st 7lb; four, 8st 3lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged, 9st. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Three miles.

Captain D. W. Pack Beresford's Bumble Bee, by Lord Henry, 3 yrs (D. Wynne) 1

Mr. Biddulph's ch h Araguthsheese, 5 yrs (Conolly) ... 2

Mr. Newcomen's ch f Weatherwise (Challoner) ... 3

Mr. Irwin's Rathwalkeen, 3 yrs (P. Wynne) 0

Captain Vyse's ch g Ballinasloe, aged (Jos. Wynne) ... 0

Betting—6 to 4 agst Bumble Bee; 5 to 2 agst Weatherwise; 4 to 1 agst Araguthsheese.

Ballinasloe made the running for about a mile, when Weatherwise went to the front and made the pace very good to the turn home, where the Bee drew forward, gradually increased his lead, and won in a canter by half a dozen lengths. Rathwalkeen bolted, and went off to pay a visit to the Camp. Run in 5 minutes 54 seconds.

Renewal of the Kildare Handicap, 5 sovs each, 50 sovs added. One mile and a half on the Peel Course. The winner to pay 10 sovs towards the fund. The two sovs forfeit to go to the winner of the race. Winners of 100 sovs after the publication of the weights (10th April, 1852), to carry 7lb extra; if of two races of that amount, 10lb extra.

Mr. St. George's Darling, by Annandale, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb (James Wynne) 1

Captain Beresford's b c Gracchus, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb (Murphy) 2

Not placed—Barfleur, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb (J. Doyle); Mutineer, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb (Lynch); Shamrock, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb (L. Mahon); Mrs Spode, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb (Jos. Wynne); Frank, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (Moran); Butterfly, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb (C. Wynne); Wily Reilly, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb (Challoner).

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Barfleur and Shamrock, 4 to 1 agst. Darling, 5 to 1 agst. Frank, 6 to 1 agst. Gracchus, 10 to 1 agst. Butterfly.

The large field got off on excellent terms, Frank making the running half a length in advance, with Barfleur alongside, and the rest well up, with the exception of Mutineer, who was outpaced from the first. They kept well together to the half-distance, when Darling and Gracchus left the ruck. A splendid race home between the two, Darling just squeezing through by a head.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs. each, 25 sovs. added, for two and three years old.

Two years old, 7st.; three, 9st. Half a mile. All horses entering subject to be sold for 100 sovs. If entered to be sold for 75 sovs., allowed 5lb.; 50 sovs., 10lb.; 25 sovs., 14lb. The winner to be put up to auction after the race, and the surplus (if any) to go to the race fund. The highest weight entering, carrying less than 8st. 12lb, to be raised to that and the others in proportion.

Mr. O'Neill's b f Martha, 3 yrs (£25), 8st 12lb (J. Wynne) 1

Mr. J. Cockin's br f Creeper, 3 yrs (£50), 7 12lb (Challoner) 2

Not placed—Music Master, 3 yrs (25), 8st 12lb (Owner); Blackthorn, 3 yrs(£25) 8st 12lb (Broderick); Arcturus, 2 yrs (£25), 6st 12lb (Murphy).

Betting—2 to 1 agst Martha, 5 to 2 agst Music Master, 4 to 1 agst Creeper.

Won easy by a length. Run in fifty-eight seconds. The winner realized £25 to the fund on being set up to auction after the race.—*Saunders*.

CRICKET.

ARMAGH ROYAL SCHOOL v. UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

A match between the pupils of the Armagh Royal School and eleven members of the University, terminated in favour of the latter, with eight wickets to go down.

ARMAGH ROYAL SCHOOL.

1st Inn.		2nd Inn.	
Mr. Greene, ct Pennell, bd Smyly	3	bd Smyly	6
Mr. Rutherford, bd Smyly	7	ct Galbraith, bd Smyly ...	9
Mr. Boxwell, not out ...	5	bd Brenan	7
Mr. Napier, bd Smyly ...	2	bd Smyly	2
Mr. Stanley, bd Gordon	0	run out	23
Mr. Cuppage, run out ...	3	bd Brenan	20
Mr. Maunsell, bd Smyly	1	ct Pennell, bd ...	0
Mr. Hazlett, bd Gordon	0	not out	5
Mr. Darley, ct Traill, bd Smyly	0	ct Brenan, bd Smyly	2
Mr. Whitestone, ct Taylor, bd Smyly	0	bd Smyly	0
Mr. Bevan, bd Gordon	0	run out	0
Byes, 5, wide balls, 5; leg byes, 1	11	Byes, 7; wide balls, 9; leg byes, 2	18
Total ...	32	Total ...	92

UNIVERSITY.

1st Inn.		2nd Inn.	
Mr. Galbraith bd Darley	8	not out	12
Mr. Pennell ct Maunsell bd Napier	30	not out	4
Mr. Gordon, run out ...	14		
Mr. Traill bd Darley ...	2		
Mr. George bd Napier ...	2		
Mr. Smyly, run out ...	0		
Mr. Larminie ct Maunsell bd Napier ...	0		
Mr. Lanyon bd Napier	2		
Mr. Brenan bd Darley ...	14	hit wicket bd Darley ...	1
Mr. Taylor bd Darley ...	2	bd Darley	0
Mr. Swift, not out ...	2		
Byes, 15; wide balls, 4; leg byes, 5	24	Byes, 9; wide balls 1;	10
Total ...	98	Total ...	27

SURVEY CRICKET CLUB, MOUNTJOY, PHŒNIX PARK.

A match between the Married and Single members of the above club came off on Tuesday last, and was continued on Wednesday. The game was decided in favour of the Single members by twenty-five runs. The following is the score:—

SINGLE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. Pearson c and b G. Dunn	0	c Davis, b Dunn ...	18
E. Finch c D. Dick, b G. Dunn	2	run out	2
G. Godden run out ...	0	c Davis, b Tinkler...	7
W. H. Tinkler, b W. Tinkler	0	c Davis, b Tinkler ...	9
J. Knox, jun., c Tinkler, b Dunne... ...	3	c Davis, b Dunne ...	17
A Grandison not out ...	2	b Tinkler ...	0
G. Liddy st. D. Dick ...	0	b Tinkler ...	0
E. O'Connor c Sergeant Brown, R.E., b Tinkler	1	run out	5
M. Moloney run out ...	1	c Davis, b Tinkler ...	2
J. Knox, sen., b Tinkler	0	b Tinkler	0
J. Arnold run out ...	0	not out	0
Wide balls, 5 ...	5	Byes, 6; wide balls, 3	9
Total ...	21	Total ...	69

MARRIED.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. Dunne c W. H. Tinkler, b J. Knox, jun.	12	b J. Knox, jun.	16
D. Dick b W. H. Tinkler	1	c J. Knox, jun.	3
Sergeant Brown, R.E., b W. H. Tinkler	0	c Godden, b J. Knox, jun.	4
Captain Connor, R.E., b G. Liddy	1	c Grandison, b J. Knox, jun.	1
W. Tinkler c Moloney, b J. Knox, jun.	12	b Godden	6
J. Davis c Moloney, b J. Knox, jun.	2	b Godden	0
J. Bertram l b w, b Liddy	0	c Godden, b J. Knox, jun.	0
J. Binning b J. Knox, jun.	1	b J. Knox, jun.	0
H. Becker not out	0	not out	0
A. Dalziel b J. Knox, jun.	0	b J. Knox, jun.	0
J. Jones b J. Knox, jun.	0	c Grandison, b J. Knox, jun.	0
Byes, 2; no balls, 1	3		
Total ...	33	Total ...	30

NEWCASTLE RACES—YESTERDAY.

TYNE HANDICAP.—Miss Conyngham, 1; Layton, 2; La Victime, 3. Thirteen ran.

NURSERY HANDICAP.—Miss Harley, 1; Butterfly, 2; Annie, 3. Seven ran.

GOLD CUP STAKES.—Daniel, 1; Gift, 2; Rachel, 3. Six ran.

CORPORATION PLATE.—Dulcoath, 1; Lottery, 2; Tom King, 3. Ten ran. Won in a canter.

GATESHEAD HANDICAP.—Miss Hanly, 1; Butterfly, 2; Annie, 3.

PRIVATE SWEEPSTAKES.—Tiger, 1; Mrs. Rarey, 2.

STOCKBRIDGE RACES—YESTERDAY.

NINTH TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Compromise, 1; Star of the East, 2; Beacon, 3. Four ran.

NOTTISFORD STAKES.—Buccaneer, 1; Blue Ruin, 2; Heartless Pettley, 3.

☞ A STERLING GOLD WEDDING RING AND HALL MARKED KEEPER—at 14s., 16s., and 18s., according to size; sent in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of post-office order or stamps to WILLIAM BRODERICK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 16, Essex-quay, Dublin.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Sackville street, Mr. John M'Auliffe was presented by his friends in the establishment of Messrs. Pim Brothers, and Co., with a handsome tea and coffee service, on the occasion of his leaving that establishment, with which he has been connected for a number of years.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of the *Times'* Paris correspondent, dated Tuesday, 6 p.m.:—

There must be something strange going on with some of the despatches from the seat of war. For instance, on Saturday morning last, when the guns of the Invalides fired a salute it was rightly conjectured that a battle had been fought, and that the French were the victors. The theatre and public offices were immediately decked out with flags and streamers. The *Moniteur* had appeared at the usual hour, but it contained no news. A second edition gave, about 11 o'clock, the despatch addressed by the Emperor, not to his Ministers, but to the Empress. Before the second impression of the official journal appeared, a paper, with intelligence apparently official, appeared posted up on one of the doors of the Senate, and I believe other places, announcing that a great battle had been fought near the Mincio, when 47,000 prisoners and 130 cannon were taken by the French; that Mantua was occupied by them; and, finally, that the Austrians had lost 35,000 killed and wounded. This news, given in manuscript, circulated like lightning through Paris. It was believed until the supplementary *Moniteur* appeared, when it was found to be greatly exaggerated. An inquiry, I am told, is going on to find out the author of the falsified despatch, who added a figure before the real number of the prisoners and the guns—4 before the 1, and one before the other—and who succeeded for a couple of hours in mystifying the public.

In the meantime people are a little impatient at the meagre information accorded to them in both the Imperial telegrams. 7,000 prisoners, 3 standards, and even 30 cannon do not quite fulfil the vast expectations suggested by the Emperor's first despatch—the one, I mean, which was singularly exaggerated by some mysterious hand. Three standards do not came up to the term "many." The public are of course glad to learn from the Emperor that he passed the night in the chamber which had been occupied in the morning of the same day by the Kaiser of Austria; but they regret that no account is given of the killed and wounded beyond the common-place assurance that the "loss of the enemy is very considerable—ours much inferior." From the Austrians being the defeated party, it may be supposed that their loss was greater than that of the enemy, but the French loss is undoubtedly very great too, though we may not know the truth, at least from the *Moniteur*, for a long time.

The official reports of the battle will probably appear to-morrow. In the meantime, it seems that this time it is to General Niel the Emperor is indebted for the success of the day. Niel, with 35,000 men and two divisions of horse, in all about 50,000, was engaged from four in the morning till four in the afternoon, when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre while the battle was still raging on both wings. The 1st Zouaves are said to have been much cut up; and the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique terribly treated. Generals Ladmirault, Douai, and Dieu, are wounded; and it is rumoured, though I hope without foundation, that General Auger, whose arm was carried away by a cannon shot, is dead. General Auger was a most distinguished artillery officer. Colonel Jourjon of the Engineers, is also reported killed.

I have a few lines from Piedmont written hastily on the 26th. It was, they say, believed that the Austrians were in immense force, though not all engaged. The Piedmontese were at one moment enveloped, but they recovered, repulsed the enemy, and kept the positions with remarkable courage. The Piedmontese have lost three generals wounded. 14,000 beds were demanded at Milan for the use of the wounded. After 12 hours' fighting the Austrians brought up the reserve of 80,000, and the allies theirs of 50,000. It was a critical moment, three hours of general fighting ending to the advantage of the allies. This victory cannot be grudged; it was well earned and is complete.

M. Cavour was summoned on the 25th to the camp. I should not be surprised if the propositions said to have been offered by Prussia had something to do with this summons.

One of the Ministers was asked a day or two ago, whether the French Government would not, now that a great victory was obtained over the entire Austrian army, propose that a congress should assemble to settle the terms of peace between the belligerents. He replied, that the victory was not of so decisive a character as to lead to the hope that the Emperor of Austria would confess himself vanquished, and accept terms.

A *cavatina* was to have been sung at the opera last night in honour of the late victory, in which some lines were introduced expressive of a hope that a speedy peace might be expected. The censors yesterday ordered that these lines should be omitted.

A *Te Deum* is to be chanted in all the churches in France on Sunday next, in thanksgiving for the victory of Solferino.

It is announced that Count Paul Schouvaloff, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Alexander, has left St. Petersburg for Italy. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor Napoleon.

A letter from Nantes says that the Austrian prisoners confined there have already formed various parties according to the nationality of each. This has led to many disputes and even angry quarrels between them.

A thunder storm of extraordinary violence burst last night over Paris and its suburbs. For two days previously, and particularly yesterday, the weather was extremely hot and oppressive. About half-past 10 o'clock last night large drops of rain began to fall; they soon increased, and at last the rain rushed down in torrents. About midnight the sky was in a blaze from the continuous flashes of blue, forked lightning; the peals of thunder followed every flash in rapid succession, while a perfect deluge of rain swept the streets. About 2 o'clock the storm subsided. The atmosphere was not very clear to-day; the sky is at this moment overcast. The heat is much less oppressive; but it looks as if we were to have another storm.

LOMBARDY.

(From the Correspondent of the Times).

Milan, June 25.—A proclamation was struck up yesterday afternoon, addressed to the people of the canton of Tessin, and signed "*I Milanesi*," calling upon the former to emancipate themselves from the rule of *I Signori Svizzeri*, and to join regenerated Italy. It is a long-winded affair, and I saw it but in one or two places, and have not yet been able to get a copy of it. Notwithstanding that it professes to be signed by "The Milanese," collectively, it has much the appearance of a hole-and-corner production. I suspect the Tessinese will think twice before abandoning the Confederation, where they have scarcely any taxes to pay, to join heavily-burdened Piedmont and support a share of the expenses of the present colossal war.

On the merchants' Exchange this afternoon all the talk was, as you may suppose, of yesterday's battle. A written bulletin was handed about, said to have come from Paris, and giving a much more favourable account of the action than that supplied by the Chief of Victor Emmanuel's Staff. It began with "Great victory—great battle along all the line—the enemy driven from all his positions—many guns and standards taken." I have had too much experience in Turin of the fallacy of these written bulletins to attach much importance to them. The Milanese, sanguine as usual, accept this one as the authentic announcement of a great victory, and talk of the war as at an end. Whether the victory be so great and conclusive a short time will probably show. Meanwhile report estimates the loss of the allies at 20,000 men—a frightful butcher's bill, if true, is not unlikely. Fifteen hours' fighting, with rifles and bayonets, could hardly have less terrible results. What seems certain is that orders have come to the Muncipality to find hospital room for 8,000 or 10,000 sick (read wounded), and that the measures have to-day been taken to that effect; the men now in hospital who are but slightly ill or wounded being moved into the citadel.

There was some slight disturbance, or at least an assemblage of persons, the night before last, at a house contiguous to the church of San Damiano, where there is an establishment of Jesuits. It is said to have been the consequence of a report that a search had been made in the house, and that strong grounds for suspicion had arisen against the rev. fathers. It appears to be true that the Government of the King of Sardinia has been taking measures with respect to the Jesuits, that it intends to break up their establishments, and that there have been some investigations in the house in question. The crowd that assembled does not seem to have been guilty of any excesses, and it dispersed on, if not before, the arrival of detachments of national guards and carbineers.

A letter from Brescia of the 23rd says:—

The Austrians have innumerable spies, and every day some are arrested. Yesterday an Austrian major and captain, who had come disguised as traders, to observe our positions, were arrested here. At Milan I saw taken into custody two men who were disguised in the uniform of the 3d Regiment of Zouaves, and who questioned soldiers in coffeehouses and taverns; they were it is said Swiss, who speak French well. One of them was captured by a corporal of Grenadiers of the Guard, who suspected him. I do not know what the French military authorities at head quarters do with these people, but the Piedmontese shoot them, and they are right. As to those who fall into the hands of the people woe be to them! A clever device of a Piedmontese colonel who was presiding over a court-martial at Turin, has been related to me. A man was tried on the charge of being an Austrian spy, but he vehemently maintained that he was a Milanese trader; he, however, could not produce any documents to prove his allegation, and could not satisfactorily explain why he was in Piedmont. 'Prisoner,' said the colonel, all at once, 'come closer to me—I do not hear well!' The man advanced. 'Ah!' said the colonel, 'I see that you step with the left foot forward, with your arms close to your sides, and the little finger on the seam of the trousers. You are a soldier?' The man, greatly confused, could no longer deny that he was both a soldier and a spy."

FRANCE.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Globe.)

Paris, Tuesday Evening.

A war correspondent dating from Brescia, on the 24th of June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions was accomplished by a quite novel sort of flying aide-de-camps. From each corps, once in position, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his rapid course a light wire which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock work, "from dawn to dewy eve," on that decisive day. This arrangement had been planned in Paris, and a supply of gutta-percha covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and despatch. It has done its work and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas.

It was already known to both armies that a special telegraphic corps operated in the rear of the Allies and laid wires as fast as any advance was made. M. Larr is the chief engineer; and the first Frenchman who entered Novara while the Austrians were scarce yet out of it, was M. Gauthier of that staff, who set up his box and telegraphed the details of the retreating corps at the moment they were outside the gates. Lonato, Montezhiaro, and Castiglione were in instant communication with Brescia and Milan when evacuated by the foe on the 23d.

The operation of crossing the Mincio has been provided for by the pioneer general of the Allies, who is of course Field Marshal Admiral Garibaldi. He has collected all over Lago di Garda such a quantity of flat boats that a half dozen bridges can be now laid over the river. These boats continue to arrive on waggons and artillery trains, to the delight of the pontoon engineers.

By telegram from Berne, 27th June, we learn that Garibaldi's first lieutenant, Col. de' Medici, has penetrated with a strong force as far as Tonale and the Val Canonica; henceforth the Stelvio Pass is lost to Austria and the road from Tyrol by Trente and Roveredo so menaced as to be no longer available. The only other route for reinforcements is that of Udine by Treviso, which the Adriatic troops must shortly cut off, and blockade the Emperor Francis Joseph in his own quadrangle.

A telegram from Genoa (date 25th June) states the revolt of Sinigaglia (Pope Ferretti's native town), which has proclaimed Victor Emmanuel. Cesena had cast out the Papal troops for the second time. Some thousands of volunteers from Romagna, now under drill at Arezzo, can be scarcely kept under control, as they are clamorous to march on Perugia to drive out the pseudo-Swiss bludgeon men, and protect the women and children. It must be borne in mind that the stirring and manly part of the population of all those cities, especially Perugia, had left home for Tuscany; so the 2,000 foreign mercenaries, with six guns, had only 300 old men and boys to fight before they began to massacre and plunder that town. All Swiss are to be proclaimed outlaws in Italy according to the Genoese journals, but it is hoped that the true character of these German outcasts will be established by the Federal Diet.

The Neapolitan Consul at Leghorn having officially recognised the existing government in Tuscany has received his *Exequatur* in the name of the *de facto* dictator, Victor Emmanuel. Trade and shipping could not wait for 1860, if even then Tuscany be reduced to what the admirers of Metternich and Castlereagh would condescend to call "regular" government; that Tuscans mean to regulate their own affairs is beginning to "loom" upon them.

Mr. Scarlett has received a very proper rebuff from Count Ridolfi in the *Monitore Toscano*. That honourable scion of the Tory peerage, had in official correspondence with the house of Harris, asserted that the Florentine noblemen regretted the fall of Leopold, and hinted that Tuscany was not quite unanimous in discarding the fugitive Archduke. To this statement Ridolfi gives the flattest denial that diplomacy knows, impeaching the memory (veracity?) of our British representative.

Letters of the 26th from Berne still talk of intense indignation at the use of the Swiss name and flag for the perpetration of atrocities in Italy. The conduct of Bomba at Messina, where his Swiss were let loose on the town and killed thousands, is recalled to memory, and a revival of this infamy at Perugia must end the system. At Milan, as at Leghorn and Genoa, and all over the Legations, Swiss merchants are assailed, and a general onslaught on these quiet industrious people is inevitable.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday (29th) publishes the following telegram:—

"The Emperor to the Empress.

"Cavriana, June 28, 2.20 p.m.

"Our troops are passing the Mincio without resistance, the enemy having retired beyond the river."

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following details of the battle of Solferino, received, it states, from Cavriana, under date of the 25th:—

"Yesterday was distinguished by one of those battles which, if they do not terminate a war, enable us, at least, to anticipate its conclusion. The Emperor of Austria commanded in person; he has now seen with what a nation he is engaged in hostilities.

"The Austrians in their previous retreats still contemplated a renewal of the attack. Their last decided retreat behind the Mincio was intended to inspire us with an excess of confidence, to leave a wide space open to the rapidity of our movements, and thus to expose our columns, placed at a distance from each other by their order of march, to a sudden attack which might have weakened, by isolating them. But, fortunately, the Emperor had not departed from that extreme discretion which governs even his courage. The further the Allied Army advanced the more our columns strengthened each other by being brought closer together.

"During the night of the 23d we found that the Austrians were repassing the Mincio, and advancing to meet us. A battle was imminent. The whole army of the enemy, retracing its steps, was prepared to oppose our forward movement; Solferino, San Cassiano, Cavriana, all formidable positions, were occupied by the Austrians, who, supported by a strong force of artillery, crowned all the heights as far as Volta. To their left, in the plain, between Volta, Guidizzolo, and Medole, numerous columns of infantry, mixed with artillery and cavalry, were advancing to turn to our right. Between Solferino and Peshiera the enemy had also a considerable force, intended to oppose the troops of the King of Sardinia, marching from Disenzano to Pozzolengo. The two armies occupied these respective positions when, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the 1st Corps (Marshal Baraguay d'Hillars) commenced the engagement before Solferino. The heights and the village were taken and occupied after an obstinate engagement. During this action the 2nd Corps (Marshal M'Mahon's), which was on the right of the first in the plain, was extended towards its own right, in order to unite with the force under General Niel, who was advancing upon Medole.

"The Emperor had taken the command of the whole army; His Majesty ordered the infantry and artillery of the Guard to forward into a position between the 1st and 2nd Corps, and to take San Cassiano. Then, to reinforce the right of Marshal M'Mahon (2nd Corps), which was slightly weakened by the distance from it of General Niel, His Majesty ordered all the cavalry of the Guard and the two divisions of cavalry of the 1st and 3rd Corps to occupy the vacant space between the 2d Corps and 4th.

"Marshal Canrobert had been directed to watch the Austrian movement expected from the side of Mantua.

"Our army fought the whole day, advancing slowly, but always advancing in good order, the different corps in combination with each other.

"The 1st Corps, after having carried Solferino, took all the Austrian positions in the direction of Pozzolengo successively; the night only stopped its advance. The Guard moved upon San Cassiano and Cavriana, occupying the summits of the hills. This last village was taken by a rapid attack, under the eyes of the Emperor who himself directed the fire of the artillery.

"As to the 4th corps, under General Niel, it advanced step by step, always gaining ground. Towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Austrians, to sustain their retreat made a last effort to penetrate between the 4th and 2nd corps. An obstinate conflict commenced, in which the infantry and artillery took part. The cavalry by several charges, decided the success of this great day. This was the last act of the battle. Along their whole line the Austrians commenced their retreat; it was favoured by a frightful storm, that raged for nearly an hour—thunder, hail, and wind; at last a deluge of rain produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle.

"When the weather again became calm the enemy had disappeared, but in the distance could be seen the direction their retiring columns were taking. The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavriana in the house in which the Emperor later in the day established his head-quarters, quitted the field of battle about four o'clock, and went by the road to Goito. The cloud of dust raised by his escort could be seen from the heights of Cavariana.

"The Emperor Napoleon has in a degree surpassed himself; everywhere, and at all times, he was directing the battle. Every one about his person trembled at the dangers thus unceasingly threatened him; he alone seemed not to perceive them. The protection with which Providence shielded him was extended to his Staff; only one of the Cent Gardes was wounded near His Majesty; several horses of the Staff and escort were wounded and killed."

SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

Turin, June 28.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the report of the battle of Solferino, written on the same evening:—

During the night from the 19th to the 20th inst., the Austrians evacuated the right bank of the Mincio. On the 24th the Emperor ordered the army of the King of Sardinia to occupy Pozzolengo, and to invest Peschiera, whilst the French army occupied Solferino and Cavriana. The King ordered the first and fifth divisions to despatch detachments to the place mentioned, and the third division also to send a detachment towards Peschiera. The Austrians during the night, from the 23rd to the 24th advanced towards the right bank of the Mincio. Reports of deserters are unanimous in stating that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolengo. Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties at Solferino, and the Piedmontese reconnaissances also encountered great forces of the enemy. Whilst Baraguay d'Hilliers performed prodigies of valour at Solferino, the masses of the enemy continued to advance. At Castiglione the Emperor perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Generals Niel and M'Mahon in the plain, and ordered Canrobert to rejoin with the imperial guard the reserve on the heights. The King had been requested to direct all the forces possible against Solferino, and he accordingly ordered Generals Fanti and Durando to convey succour to the French generals. Fanti had already commanded the movement to be made, when news arrived that the reconnoissances of the 3d and 5th divisions were in danger of being cut off at Desenzano by a superior force of the enemy. The King recalled Fanti and ordered the brigade Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. However, Baraguay, d'Hilliers won Solferino, and marched against Cavriana. The King having been informed that, notwithstanding the 3d and 5th divisions were engaged it was difficult to carry the heights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of those divisions with the brigade Aosta, the 1st division under General La Marmora, and the Brigade de Piedmont. In spite of a violent tempest General La Marmora, directed his course by Pozzolengo and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolengo. The 4th Regiment moving to the left repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery. In spite of General Durando's delay, occasioned by the tempest and by the ignorance of the guides, the 2d and 5th Divisions, and the Brigade Aosta dislodged the enemy from his formidable position, and a brilliant victory ended a contest of fifteen hours, sustained with heroic constancy. The order of the army was admirable. Here follow details as to the loss of the Piedmontese, according to which 1,000 were killed, and about the same number wounded. The heights having been occupied, the French forced the enemy to retire to Goito, thus beaten along their whole line. According to positive information it results that 25,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who were united, and engaged with all the advantage of position.

THE SWISS BARBARITIES AT PERUGIA.

The Tuscan and Piedmontese papers teem with accounts of the shocking scenes enacted at Perugia by the Swiss troops. A letter of the 21st from Arezzo, in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, announces the arrival in that town of many persons who had fled from Perugia, but in such a state of terror and alarm that they were able to give but a very imperfect account of the barbarous proceedings of the Papal soldiers of the town. The letter adds:

The number of killed and wounded during the struggle appears to have been small, but after all resistance had ceased the troops began to massacre the citizens indiscriminately, sparing neither age nor sex. The municipality attempted to stop this carnage, and left the town hall with a white flag for the purpose, but they were fired on by the soldiery, and Secretary Porta, who carried the flag, fell mortally wounded. These scenes of bloodshed still continued on the 21st, in spite of all the efforts of the municipal authorities.

The *Opinione* of Turin says:

Treachery introduced the Swiss into Perugia. The circuit of the town is very extensive; though the present population is only 20,000, it has been as high as 80,000. Only part of the old gates of the town are used, the rest being always kept shut. One of these last leads into the garden of a Dominican convent, and the friars opened it to the Swiss, while the inhabitants were endeavouring to drive them back in another quarter. Though the townsmen had few arms, the struggle was protracted for three hours after the Swiss got inside.

A Florence letter in the *Corriere Mercantile*, adds that Cortona is full of refugees from Perugia, including the Princess Bonaparte, whose house was pillaged. She arrived at Torentola, in Tuscany, on the 20th, and was expected at Florence. The same letter, after stating that the capuchin friars of the Monte convent fired upon the fugitives, and that the troops did not even respect the ambulances, distinguishable by a black flag, which were engaged in taking up the wounded, gives a long list of the persons murdered by the soldiery after all fighting was over. Among these we find three married couples, five elderly women, three unmarried females, the daughter of a Captain Polidori, five years old, &c. An infant was taken from its mother's breast and thrown into the Tiber; even an old beggar was shot in the streets, and many men wantonly murdered or wounded. All the names of the sufferers are given in full in the list alluded to, where various acts of pillage are also mentioned.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 21st, after stating that the legitimate government had been restored in Perugia by the Swiss, under Colonel Schmidt, announces that the Pope, as an acknowledgment of his bravery, has raised him to the rank of General of Brigade. All those who have "distinguished" themselves in this affair are to be mentioned in an order of the day.

On the other hand, the Tuscan *Monitore* announces that its government intends to publish an exact detailed account of events which have taken place in Perugia, and that the Perfect of Arezzo is charged to prepare such account.

The Swiss Consul at Leghorn has published the following declaration:—

The Consul of the Swiss Confederation at Leghorn makes known to all his countrymen living in Tuscany a despatch from the Federal Council, which they may read in the office of the Consul himself, and the object of which despatch is to correct the erroneous impression conveyed to other states concerning the military capitulations abroad.

The 11th article of the new Swiss constitution, and the decrees of the federal legislation of June 20, 1849, and of July 24, 1855, contain strict regulations forbidding such capitulations. The penal code punishes enlistments with imprisonment and fines, and their penalties have been applied already in their full severity.

As for the capitulations with the kingdom of Naples, the last having expired on the 25th instant, the necessary measures have already been taken that the soldiers belonging to the Swiss nation, who have remained in the King's pay, may cease to bear officially the name of Swiss troops, and that the offices and recruiting depots established in the neighbouring states may be suppressed.

As for the regiments, also called Swiss, in the pay of the Pontifical States, they include soldiers of various nations, amongst whom the Swiss are in very small numbers; these last enlist of their own free will, not in virtue of capitulations that have long ceased with that state, and consequently it is by abuse and error that those troops are called Swiss.

Leghorn, June 18, 1859.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state that Count Alderberg is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Prince Regent:—"The court of Russia," says one of these letters, "attaches considerable importance to remaining on good terms with the court of Berlin, and it is thought that the count is charged to give satisfactory explanations with respect to the Russian troops now collecting near the Prussian frontier."

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following from Berlin:—The Berlin Bourse received the news of the Austrian defeat with a rise in both Austrian and Prussian securities. A similar rise has occurred at Vienna. The more decisive the blow, say speculators, the sooner will peace be made.

A Turin letter states that the Dominican monks in Perugia clandestinely opened one of the gates of the town to the Pope's Swiss Guards. If this be so, the friars rendered his Holiness a very bad service. There is an expectation that two or three thousand volunteers, assembled as Arezzo, will march to the relief of Perugia.

A Vienna letter of the 21st, in the *Swabian Mercury*, states that the Italian regiment of Archduke Sigismund, most of which disappeared in the battle of Magenta, had arrived in that city, to the number of 200 only, and without arms. They are to remain at Vienna for the present.

A letter from Nice says:—"Russia has just sent frigates to Villafranca, to remove from thence every article in the way of naval stores, provisions, and even sailors, which had been left there. The officers are ignorant and the chiefs silent as to the cause which can have led to this sudden determination."

THE MILANESE LADIES AND THE ZOUAVES.

The ladies who visit the hospitals, taking it in turn, are full of kindness and attention to the unfortunate wounded, and continue their fostering care to them even during their convalescence. I have not observed, nor am I aware, that the Austrians come in for any share of their nursing or of the many little comforts provided for those who have been fighting on the Italian side. Gratitude and patriotism more than charity and compassion lead the fair Milanese to the hospital wards. "They have suffered in our behalf, and we cannot do less than show our gratitude by tending them," was the reply of one of the amateur nurses to a passing remark. Long, I expect, after the laurels of Magenta and Malegnano shall have lost their freshness, and after the majority of those who fought there and survived shall have fallen in other fights, or have quitted the army's ranks, will Milan be a word of pleasant memory to the soldiers of France. Never yet were men made so much of—I speak not of the officers only, but of the rank and file. The private sentinel finds himself the hero of the hour, welcomed and caressed in society into which, but for this campaign of [illegible], he would have gone down to his grave without penetrating. The Zouave is particularly in demand. One sees him driving about in elegant carriages with aristocratic ladies, and attended by liveried domestics. With one arm in a sling, he gives the other, clothed in the coarse uniform sleeve, to delicate silk clad dames and damsels, who gladly accept his escort, walk with him in the street, and sit with him in the *cafés*. Many of those ladies having nursed him into convalescence, desire to complete his cure, that he may again go forth and do battle in Italy's cause. Although a rough customer in the field, and by no means renowned for refinement and polish, he appears to show considerable tact and discretion in the society into which he has unexpectedly and suddenly been introduced. Bashfulness is by no means a Zouave weakness, and being free from *mauvaise honte* he is rarely awkward. The *nil admirari* is a well-known characteristic of the French soldier, and is not less conspicuous in this Italian campaign than it was in many previous ones. I fear that the Zouave's picturesque costume and reputation for dash and daring procure him an undue share of the favour of the fair and of the good things now going in Milan. The less picturesque and *dégourdi* soldier of the line does not seem to drive in barouches on the Bastion, and eat ices in the garden of the Café Cova. Even the cavalry, generally well looked upon by women, seem eclipsed by *quei Zuavi*. As for the Turcos, who are dressed just like the Zouaves, except that they have blue petticoats instead of red, and who enjoy the advantage of presenting a great variety of tint, varying from a dingy lemon to a shiny jet, I fear they are decidedly neglected. They are objects of curiosity rather than of cordiality, or of those delicate little *prévenances* showered on the happy Zouave. Poor fellows! they are reduced to play with the boys on the Piazza d'Armi, where, marshalling them with sticks, they lead then to the attack or defence of the wall and earthwork in front of the citadel. Truth to tell, I fear the morality of the Turco does not stand high. They are said to need very tight handling, and not a little stick, and to be sadly prone to irregular appropriation, and even to practices approaching to what we in England call highway robbery. They are all very well on parade or in quarters with their officers' eyes upon them, but after an action, or whenever discipline gets a little relaxed, certain irregular propensities develope themselves. As regards the Turcos, unless more be brought from Africa, the corps is hardly likely to last out this summer's campaign; at least, not if they are used as they hitherto have been. They and the Foreign Legion seem to be the *enfans perdus* of the army. If a desperate service is to be done, the chances are that they find themselves at the head of the column.

The Austrian Retreat and the French Army.—This army is now concentrated—two corps at Montechiara, one at Castel Goffredo, one at Lonato, and one here, so all danger of the retreat being impeded by the French is now past. They can have had but one reason for not hanging on the Austrian rear—viz., that at Magenta their army was so disorganised that they could not move for two days. We are much amused here at the Emperor Napoleon's omission in his despatch of the name of the town where his head-quarters were on the 6th inst. On other occasions it is, "Imperial Head-quarters, Ponte di Magenta," or, "Imperial Head-quarters, Milan;" but on the 6th it was simply "Imperial Head-quarters." Can this have been because Parisians were not to know that Trecate, in Sardinia, on the western side of the Ticino, was the favoured spot? Not until the 8th was Milan occupied, not the 6th, as the French and Piedmontese newspapers announced.—*Letter from the Austrian Head-quarters.*

The Prussian Army.—The *Prussian Gazette* gives the following explanations respecting the mobilization of the Prussian troops:—"When the Government applied to the Chambers for large sums of money, it did not conceal the political object for which they were to be employed. The Chambers unanimously approved of that object. The progress of events has since brought the moment nearer for realizing it. If the authority of Prussia, her resolutions, and her action are to be protected in the crisis in which Europe is at present placed, it is necessary that she should comprehend in time what the situation imposes on her. The Franco-Sardinian army is now in the neighbourhood of the German frontier. The Prussian Government has several times declared, with the assent of the Chambers, that it considers the security of Germany as confided to its care. The Italian conflict every day extends more and more, and assumes wider proportions. England and Russia, although at a greater distance are making considerable armaments. Where is the Prussian who would wish that in presence of such circumstances Prussia should remain in an expectant position? The Prussian Government would fail in its duty towards the nation if it were not to act in conformity with the spirit to which the country owes her grandeur. Prussia is free from any engagement. She only obeys obligations resulting from the nature of her interests as a State. The Prussian Government would misunderstand the bases which constitute her force if it were to act in opposition to the national movement. The interests of Germany are at the same time those of Prussia, and it will be soon seen whether the initiative assumed by Prussia will be supported by the States and by the populations of Germany with that force which its execution demands. These populations are animated with a desire to acquire in Europe the importance due to a great nation so richly endowed by nature. Prussia is ready to throw the weight of Germany into the balance which is to decide events. The Government relies on the patriotism of the Prussian and the German people. Its policy is firm; those who seek to throw impediments in the way of its progress ought to reflect that by so doing they render service to the enemies of the country."

A Berlin and Vienna letter both confidently speak of negociations for mediation having been opened by Prussia with England and Russia. Prince Charles Windischratz is reported killed at Solferino.

Russian Fleet.—The following is said to be an abstract of the numerical strength of the Russian navy, in the year 1858—The total of all rates amounts to 152 vessels, of which 71 steamers and 25 sailing vessels are stationed in the Baltic, 3 steamers and 3 sailing vessels in the White Sea, 21 steamers and 15 sailing vessels in the Black Sea, and 12 steamers and 5 sailing vessels in the Caspian. As to the details of the Baltic navy, it is composed of 7 liners, 5 frigates, 8 steam frigates, 9 corvettes, 6 clippers, 2 brigs, 5 schooners, 9 yachts, 6 transports, 18 small steamers, and 15 screw gunboats. Besides these, there were 174 smaller craft in the Baltic, consisting partly of floating batteries and partly of gunboats. The Black Sea navy is reported to number 2 liners, 6 corvettes, 12 schooners, 2 yachts, 5 transports, and 5 small steamers. The crews of the whole Russian navy amount to 19,658, commanded by 1,348 officers.

Royal Geographical Society.—The last meeting of this society for the present session was held on Monday evening at Burlington-house, the Earl of Ripon, President, in the chair. Several drawings and photolithographs, illustrating the scenery and physical geography of the highest parts of the Himalayas, by the Messrs. Schlagintweit, and a mechanical and magnetic compass, invented by Mr. Maillard, were exhibited to the meeting. The papers read were:—1. "Notes on a Voyage to New Guinea," by Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, F.R.G.S. These notes were the results of the author's residence at Dorey, in the N.W. part of the island, the only place in which a trader can remain with safety. The statement that New Guinea is inhabited by Papuans and Malays is, it seems, incorrect, as the natives are composed entirely of the former, though several Malay settlements are scattered over the outlying islands. The whole northern peninsula, as well as the neighbouring islands, is rugged and mountainous, and an unvarying forest of somewhat stunted appearance spreads itself over the country. The author lived in a rough jungle house, built by himself, and employed his time, when unassailed by fever, in exploring the natural history of the surrounding district. Rain was the rule, and sunshine the exception, during his stay. The Doreyans live on the coast, in houses raised in the water on posts, and reached by a rough and tottering causeway from the beach, presenting an unusually wretched appearance. The natives of the interior do not differ perceptibly in physical character, but have a distinct language, and are called Arfaki. The Doreyans are fishers and traders, while the Arfaki are agriculturists. The mental and moral characteristics of the Papuans differ remarkably from and are inferior to those of the Malay races. Dorey was found to be very unhealthy, fevers and dysentry being most prevalent. The principal article of trade on the northern coast is a fragrant aromatic bark, called mussoey which is carried to Java, where an oil of reputed efficacy in vaious disorders is extracted from it. Tortoise-shell, bechede-mer, sago, and wild nutmegs, are also articles of trade. The author, after alluding to the excellent maps of the Duth possessions in the East by Aaron Melville de Carnbee, to the missionary establishments, aud to the expedition decided on the fix upon some place on the coast of New Guinea for a settlement, concludes by hoping next year to be able to reach Waigiou, Sulwatty, and the little-known island of Mysool 2. "Remarks on Portuguese journeys in Central Africa," by a Mr. James Macqueen, F.R.G.S. Silva Porta, a Portuguese trader, has, it appears, made three journeys from Benguela into the interior, and this paper is a description of them, detailing the numerous rivers and streams passed, and the appearance and general character of the country traversed. In his first journey, Silva Porto seems to have penetrated as far as Cassange; in the second to a very considerable distance to the eastward of that place. In his third journey, accompanied by some Arabs who had come from Zanzibar on the east coast of Benguela; he started from Benguela in June, 1853, reached Cassange in 5 days, leaving which he crossed to Ibo on the east, whence he proceeded to Mozambique. Major Palmer, R.A., F.R.G.S., read 3. "Notes on the Island of St. Helena to accompany his new map of that Island." After detailing the geographical position, area, &c., of the island, the author gave a summary of its history from the date of its discovery by Juan de Nova, 1502, up to the present time. The paper further included a short account of the physical features of the island, and various information respecting its botany, zoology, with other interesting topics.—At the suggestion of Sir Roderick Murchison, who introduced them with allusion to their travels, one of the brothers Schlagintweit offered some remarks in explanation of their drawings in the Himalayas; and the President having proposed a vote of thanks to the authorities of the University of London and of the Royal Society for the use of their large hall during the past session, the meeting adjourned to the 14th of November.—*Times.*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

The following letters have been published in the *Globe* at the request of Mr. Stuart Wortley:—

(Copy).

6, Victoria-street, Westminster Abbey,
June 27, 1859.

My dear Mr. Wortley—I get representations from our West Riding friends calling attention to the fact of your name being put upon Mr. Gladstone's committee, and saying it ought to be contradicted.

Perhaps you will tell me how the fact stands. Our accounts are not yet made out, but I hope £1,000 is all we shall have to call upon you for.

Yours sincerely,
Robert Baxter.

The Right. Hon. J. S. Wortley, Temple.

(Copy of Reply).

Upper Sheen House, Mortlake, June 29, 1859.

My dear Mr. Baxter—My name has been placed on Mr. Gladstone's committee with my consent, as it has been on former occasions, and I have voted for him; nor do I know of anything that has occurred which should have compelled me to withdraw that support which I have hitherto given to so brilliant a representative, to whom I am personally attached by friendship and the ties of near connexion, not more than by entire faith in his high principle and true patriotism.

I have always contended, in conformity with the ancient practice, that the seat for Oxford University once given to her most distinguished sons should not be disturbed on transient or mere party grounds, and as I am willing to believe that notwithstanding the chequered character of the present Ministry the tried and conscientious champion of our best institutions in Church and State, associated with such men as Mr. Sidney Herbert and the Duke of Newcastle, has obtained from the Prime Minister (himself no dangerous innovator) some guarantees for moderation and Conservative action, I see no reason to depart from that rule now.

In common, as I believe, with high authorities in the Conservative party, I hold that the true policy of the friends of the late government, which I was anxious to support, is to encourage rather than repel the more Conservative portion of the present mixed government, and while in a minority to abstain, at such a juncture as the present, from embarrassing the Queen in the choice of her servants or the conduct of her government. This course I believe to be consistent with true constitutional and Conservative principles; but if my support of Mr. Gladstone has caused surprise to any of those who were my friends in the late contest for the West Riding, this explanation of the grounds on which I have acted is due to their generous assistance on that occasion.

I thank you for your information as to the extent to which I am likely to be called upon to contribute to the expenses of the late contest, which though not inconsiderable to a man in my position, is not the most important sacrifice to which I have been willing to submit for the interests of the constitutional cause in our county.—I remain, my dear Mr. Baxter, yours very sincerely,

James Stuart Wortley.

Robert Baxter, Esq.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE BALLOT.

A committee of Liberal electors of the City favourable to the ballot was formed for the purpose of communicating with Lord John Russell on the question of the ballot, pending his re-election for the city. This committee was independent of the Ballot Society and of the Liberal Registration Association, but it included Mr. S. Morley, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. Bontems, Mr. Whitehurst, and other memuers of both those bodies. The following letters passed between Mr. Morley on behalf of the committee and Lord John Russell:—

Wood-street, E.C., 23d June, 1859.

My Lord—On behalf of a committee of Liberal electors of the City of London favourable to the Vote by Ballot, I am requested to call your lordship's attention to the lamentable corruption which prevailed at the late general ection, and also to the flagrant cases of undue influence equally prevalent and notorious.

In reference to the latter class of evils I would especially call your lordship's attention to the cases of South Durham, where a peer's influence overruled the constituency, and to the case of Huntingdonshire, and your reported declaration that foreign influences at the elections were used to procure a result different from that which would have occurred had the election been decided by the real opinion of the electors.

The result of the late general election seems to show that the Corrupt practices Preventation Act is a failure, and that it is hopeless to trust to public opinion to put down intimidation.

The gentlemen composing the committee therefore request me earnestly to solicit your lordship to look again at the whole question of the Ballot with reference to recent events, and to consider whether the apprehended evils which hitherto, in your opinion, have overbalanced the advantages of the ballot are great enough to prevent an experiment being made whether the ballot will act as a preventative against the enormous moral evils with which the last elections were attended. I have the honour to be, my lord, your very obedient servant,

S. Morley.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P.

Chesham Place, June 24, 1859.

Sir—Lord John Russell has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, written on behalf of a committee of Liberal electors of the City of London favourable to vote by ballot, and to thank you for it. Lord John Russell continues to be of opinion that the evils to which in his view the Ballot would give rise would prove greater than those which at present exist. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. Morley, Esq. George Russell.

The Coast Defences.—A reply to the resolutions of the South Shields Town Council, relative to the defences of the Tyne, has been received from the Secretary of State for War, stating that the necessity of providing security for the important trade of the river Tyne has not been lost sight of by her Majesty's Government, the armament of Clifford's Fort having been already prepared, and probably by this time sent to its destination; that the armament for Tynemouth Castle has been ordered, and will be supplied with as little delay as possible; and that measures are now in contemplation for preparing and arming the works of the Spanish Battery, at the mouth of the river.

Mr. Bridges Adams on the Use of the Bayonet with the Rifle:—"We fail to produce the best effect in the construction of hand-guns, because we aim at two things wholly incompatible. The quality of this gun is sacrificed as a projector by the attempt to turn it into a pike. We have, it is true, won battles with Brown Bess, but that has been mainly owing to our superior physical organization, just as our heavy cavalry rode down the French cuirassiers at Waterloo. There is little doubt that a regiment of our grenadiers going into battle armed only with cricket bats would effectually bruise their antagonists, just as they would beat French small swords at 'quarter-staff,' the wooden representative of our ancient two-handed sword. While we regard a gun more as a pike than a projector, we shall not get the best result. In a charge of pikes or bayonets it is quite obvious that if one side can wield a pike three feet longer than the other, that side must destroy its oponents; and precisely in this way should English arms be brought into play, guided by English muscle. The bayonet derives its origin from the musqueteers forming pikes of their guns by sticking their daggers into the muzzles; but a bayonet on a rifle deflects the ball in spite of all care, and a thin barrel losses its true form very commonly after being converted into a pike. It is quite clear that long range is henceforth to play a great part in our battles. and that long range is incompatible with a pike weapon. Then to solve this problem is the great question of the day, and to solve it that our physical strength shall maintain its natural advantage; that we shall not merely make an improvement that may instantly be imitated by our neighbours, but such an improvement as we may ourselves use to the greatest advantage."—*Once a Week.*

Villafranca.—A Letter from Nice says:—"Russia has just sent frigates to Villafranca to remove from thence every article in the way of naval stores, provisions, and even sailors, which had been left there. The officers are ignorant and the chiefs silent as to the cause which have led to this sudden determination."

New Mail Communication between Derry and Dublin.—We are gratified to learn that the Post-office authorities have at length agreed to carry a day mail via Enniskillen to Dublin. By means of this arrangement, Strabane and the intermediate towns will have communication thrice a day with this city.—*Derry Standard.*

ESTIMATES AND ARMED NEUTRALITY.

Air—"Marlbrook."

Oh! keep up your defences,
Of which the due expenses,
A people in their senses
No jot would wish to spare.
But so adjust taxation,
For this unhappy nation,
That cruel confiscation,
No class shall have to bear;
Make each man pay his share;
Of that take good care;
But deal in equal measure,
With every body's treasure,
Tax Labour less than Pleasure,
By compass and by square.
With mournful satisfaction,
We yield to fair extraction
Of cash, but gross exaction,
Is more than we can stand;
Too long have we groaned under
Downright financial plunder,
With patience quite a wonder,
To every foreign land;
Now justice we demand,
You Ministerial band;
We're tired of its denial,
Endured with loud decrial,
Now you are on your trial,
Have you no able hand?
Must we—since taxes never
Will cease—be robbed for ever?
Are none of you so clever
You rulers of the State,
Our cost as to apportion,
Without extreme extortion
Upon us in consortion,
As vestries raise a rate?
Is such a task too great?
Can you not estimate
With some approximation,
Each subject's obligation,
With right in moderation,
Not wrong inordinate?

Testimonial to Dr. Archibald Robertson.—The *Northampton Herald* announces, with respect to this gentleman, a native of Dunse, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, that "a large body of the medical profession of the town and neighbourhood, extending over and above one hundred, have presented to him a handsome service of plate as a testimonial of respect and esteem for his private worth and varied talents."

The Recovery of Part of the Stolen £1,3000.—The pocket-book which was stolen from a gentleman in Manchester on Friday last, and which then contained about £1,300 in notes, bills, &c., has been found and restored to its owner. There was still in the book the the bill for £100, the cheques for £57 1s. 10d. and £5 3s., and the various letters and papers; but it is scarcely necessary to add that the two notes of £500 each, the £50 note, and the two for £20 each had been removed by the thief. The book was found in Walker's croft, on the Cheetham side of the river Irk, by John Arton, a workman employed by Messrs. W. A. Duncan and Co., oil merchants, &c., Walker's-croft, and who lives upon his master's business premises.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Indian Queen, from Melbourne, struck an iceberg on the 1st April lat. 60 S., long. 149 W. The captain, chief mate, and thirteen men took to the boats and were swamped almost immediately; the second officer, with the passengers and remainder of crew, remained on board, and with great difficulty and hazard the vessel was brought to Valpariaso.

Reduction of Postage upon Correspondence for Germany.—On the 1st July next, and thenceforward, the combined British and foreign rate of postage upon letters forwarded, via Belgium, to Prussia, or, via Belgium and Prussia, to the following countries, viz., Austria, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, Oldenburgh, Luxemburg, and Brunswick, will be reduced to sixpence per half-ounce letter, provided such postage be paid in advance. Letters upon which the postage is not prepaid will be charged with a rate of eightpence per half-ounce letter, as at present. Registered letters,—on and from the same date the registration fee upon registered letters addressed to any of the above-mentioned countries will be reduced from 9d. to 6d. each. No alteration will take place in the rate of postage chargeable upon letters addressed to Hanover, Baden, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, or in the countries which are included in the postal district of the principality of Tour and Taxis, viz:—Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse (Electoral), Hesse Homburg, Nassau, Reuss, Saxe Coburg Gotha Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Weimar Eisenach, Hohenzollern, and Schwartzburgh. By command of the Postmaster-General, Rowland Hill, Secretary. General Post Office, June 27.

Postage Stamps.—In order to discourage the sending of coin by post, instructions were issued on Monday that the officials at the chief district and branch offices were to purchase postage stamps from the public, joined together in strips, or two adhering, providing they are not soiled or disfigured. The following is the scale:—1*l.* worth 19s. 4½d.; 10s., 9s. 8d.; 5s., 4s. 10d.; 2s. 6d., 2s. 5d.; 1s., 11½d.; and for 6d., 5½d. will be given.

A Green Old Age.—A woman named Sarah Wilton Hughes, a native of Sedgley, near Dudley, died on Saturday at the great age of 113 years, without any previous illness. For a number of years she was an inmade of Sedgley Workhouse, and was there looked upon as "a good praying and consoling creature." On her removal a few days ago to the new Union at Dudley, she performed the journey comfortably, and apparently without any fatigue. Her career was a notable one, and for miles around she was recognised as the "nine lives woman." In speaking of her people said, "She is like a cat, she will never die." She lived in single blessedness, and never had any children. All her brothers and sisters she outlived, notwithstanding that one was born more than 40 years later. During the whole of the time she was in the poorhouse, although entirely blind, she knitted, without any aid, all the stockings for the paupers, numbering nearly 200. She always enjoyed good health, was always very cheerful and remarkably active.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Testimonial to the *Scotsman*.—Mr. Alexander Russel, the able and esteemed editor of the *Scotsman* newspaper, is about to receive from his political and other friends, a testimonial of a substantial and gratifying kind. At a meeting held at Edinburgh on the 19th of May, it was resolved—"That Mr. Russel, by his able, consistent, and powerful advocacy of enlightened political principles, having largely contributed to the diffusion of sound Liberal opinions in Scotland, a testimonial be presented to him in recognition of these services to the community, and as a mark of respect for his honourable and independent conduct in public and private life." The subscription list then opened has now been published, showing an amount already subscribed of £1,291.

The Fisherman and the Genius.—Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket, publishes a rather clever and attractive work of art, some may say of wickedness, under the title of the "History of the Fisherman and the Genius; or the Revolution in Paris in 1861." In a literary point of view, the story is a shrewd adaptation of the Fisherman in the Arabian Tales, who allowed the evil genius to escape out of the bottle which his net brought to shore. Artistically the illustrations are admirably done, and speak for themselves. First the picture of the Emperor getting out of the bottle, after he had taken an oath to protect the fisherman who wears the cap of Liberty; second, the Emperor, who becomes great and powerful, breaking his oath, and threatening death to the fisherman; and, lastly, the fisherman getting the Emperor to go back into the bottle again by appeals to his vanity, and corking him up and casting him into the sea. It is in 1861 that this latter event is to happen; but the terrible predictions of the true prophets, we may observe do not come to us in the shape of such beautifully embellished drawing-room productions.

Celts Found in Beds of Gravel.—A few weeks since Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Bungay, found in an old gravel pit on the common a celt, which, at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, was exhibited by Mr. B. B. Woodward. From the same pit, several years ago, was procured a fine molar tooth of the *Elephas primigenius*. At the same meeting, J. Evans, Esq., of Hemel Hempstead, exhibited a very great number of variously formed flint implements, which had been found at a depth of fifteen feet, and upwards, in gravel, at Alberville and its vicinity, in France; and he read a paper on the occurrence of these rude primeval implements in and under beds which are supposed to have been deposited long anterior to the appearance of men. There were also exhibited several similar rude flint implements, discovered about fifty years ago at Hoxne, in Suffolk, at the depth of above ten feet, which implements are now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. Other instances of such discoveries were mentioned, and it is within my own knowledge that a perforated stone (of the kind commonly but erroneously called mallets) was found in the gravel which had recently been brought from a pit at Denton, in this neighbourhood, and shot upon the road to mend it. These discoveries are of the highest interest and value, because they assist so powerfully in the apprximate determination of the period when the history of mankind commences, relatively to the great geological epochs of the world's history. And we recommend our readers to be on the look out for such things, but to be extremly cautious how they receive all the stories which may be told them.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Miraculous Interferences.—"The popular idea of miraculous interferences in human affairs is frequently rebuked by our Lord, and the moral object of miracles put forward. At His first supernatural deed, which 'manifested forth His glory,' He restrained the impatience for a miracle which His blessed mother showed. At His second He distinctly rebuked the love of 'signs and wonders' as an imperfect ground of faith. When He healed the Jewish leper He charged him 'to tell no man,' and the delivered demoniac He sent home to his own friends. Before He raised the daughter of Jairus 'He put the multitude away,' and went in privately with the father and mother of the maiden, and to the blind man cured immediately afterward "He said, 'See that no man know it!' After working the miracle at Bethesda, 'He conveyed himself away.' He 'sighed' as he cured the deaf man near Decapolis, and charged the people 'to tell no one.' 'How long shall I suffer you?' is His remonstrance with the friends of the lunatic boy near Tabor. On another occasion we hear from him, 'Tell it to no man in the town;' on another He 'wept;' and on another, He 'left the people to their wonderings, and went across the lake to the other side.' Nowhere do we find anything corresponding to the modern ideas of the miracles being His chief evidences. Alike to his 'brethren' who asked 'evidence,' to the Pharisees who demanded 'a sign,' and to Herod, who longed for 'a miracle,' He refused this token.—*Dr. Iron's Sermons.*

Idol Worship.—The courts of California have decided that idol worship is not forbidden on the Pacific. The case is thus reported in one of the San Francisco papers:—"The case was that of 'Eldridge *v.* See Yup Company,' wherein the plaintiff attempted to get possession of the asylum erected by the Chinese Company. Among the plaintiff's averments was one that the trusteeship under which the company holds was void, because the building was erected for the purpose of being used partly for idol worship. The Supreme Court says—'There is no force in the objection that a trust, created for the purpose of idol worship, is void. Under our constitution all men are permitted the free exercise of their religious opinions, provided it does not involve the commission of a public offence; nor can any distinction be made in the law between the Christian or Jew, Mahometan or heathen. The courts have no power to determine that this or that form of religious or superstitious worship, unaccompanied by acts prohibited by law, is against public policy or morals.'"

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